

Preparedness

We have said much about preparedness in connection with the war and have found out that it is all true. Now we must talk about preparedness after the war. When it will end we do not know. But when it does stop we shall need to be at our best.

The reconstruction will call for trained men along all lines. There will be great chances for those who are able and ready to do things. There is no chance about this, it is sure.

Every boy and girl who is not absolutely needed in the work of war or at home must be in school. Our best leaders say this. The government says it. Every sensible man knows it is true. If parents do not see for themselves what is best for the boys and girls the government will demand it of them. Our country must have a generation of trained men and women.

The Speed Law

The number of automobiles is increasing in our community. They are good and useful. They are time savers and give healthful pleasure. In most cases they are handled with care and regard for the welfare and rights of others, but every day the speed law is violated by someone.

More people are killed in a year from automobile accidents than have been killed among our soldiers thus far in the war. Carelessness and violation of law is the cause for most of this.

The number of cases in our community has been few but there is always danger. Every daily paper has an account of an accident somewhere, with lives lost or bodies maimed.

There are many good reasons for slowing down. It is better for the machine. It is more pleasant for the rider. It is good citizenship for it is an observance of a sensible and useful law.

Kentucky News

Conscientious objectors at Camp Sherman are being given furloughs in order to work on farms.

About 300 civilians from Louisville, other parts of Kentucky and from Indiana, many of whom are well known, entered the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor on Thursday.

At a meeting on August 9, of fertilizer manufacturers, with representatives of the Kentucky Council of National Defense and the agricultural extension department of State University, gave assurance that the supply of fertilizer will be ample to meet the requirements of increased wheat production, and that prices will be stabilized.

Henry Watterson Ends Active Work, as Paper is Sold

Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times, held by W. N. Haldeman and his sons and Henry Watterson since the foundation of the two papers, have passed into the hands of Judge Robert Worth Bingham, of Louisville.

Henry Watterson ends his active connection as editor of the Courier-Journal, but will continue to serve in an advisory capacity. W. B. Haldeman, editor of the Times, withdraws from that connection with passage of control of the paper to Judge Bingham.

The Courier-Journal was founded in 1868 by W. N. Haldeman and Henry Watterson through the consolidation of three papers. The Times was founded in 1885.

Bruner's Lead Over Bethurum Placed at 3,373

The State Election Commission has issued certificates of election

to the successful candidates in the August Primary. This action was taken after the commission canvassed the returns, all of the counties having reported to Secretary of State Lewis, with the exception of Calloway. Officials of Calloway County notified Secretary Lewis that it had been impossible to get the County Election Commissioners together to canvass the returns.

Judge J. L. Dorsey, the successful candidate for the Democratic nomination for Circuit Judge in the Fifth District, failed to file his pre-election expense account with the commission, and for this reason, his commission was not sent out. It was signed and will be mailed to him on receipt of his expense account.

Ronald C. Oldham, Democrat, of Winchester and A. T. Siler, Republican, of Williamsburg, were present at the meeting. Rodman Keenen, chairman of the commission, was unable to be present.

The final vote as canvassed by the commission follows:

For United States Senator, Ollie M. James, 51,256; W. P. Kimball, 3,768, Democrats; Ben L. Bruner, 21,749; B. I. Bethurum, 18,376, Republicans.

THE CITIZEN LOOKS GOOD TO NORMAN IMRIE

"Somewhere Here," July 21, 1918. To Editor of "Citizen,"

Berea, Ky.
I do not know to whom I am indebted for the frequent visits of The Citizen, to my billet in this gallant country. Its familiar dress and general character, speed me back on magic wings to days on whose recollection the dust of years has begun to settle. For that ministry to memory, I thank you—both for myself and brother, John, to whom I relay the copies.

We scan with keen interest the Berea Honor Roll, and discern therein the fruit of training, whose ring-

(Continued on Page Four)

U. S. News

On August 14, Secretary McAdoo laid before the House Ways and Means Committee, the Treasury Department's proposals for excess profits and war taxes. His plan, he declared, would produce between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000 more than the plan tentatively agreed upon by the committee.

Army officers in Washington are expecting a smashing blow to be delivered against the enemy, either in Flanders or between the Oise and Soissons, as the next phase of the allied offensive. It is expected that the next phase of the Foch campaign will be different in character from the attacks that have preceded, and it is that the Huns will be unable to make the Hindenburg line avail in the retreat. Gen. March yesterday pointed out that General Pershing now has 1,250,000 men under his command.

American airmen in eighteen American-built DeHaviland four planes, equipped with Liberty motors, successfully carried out the first reconnaissance flight on American built machines behind the German lines, returning without a loss, according to advice to Secretary of War Baker, from Gen. Pershing.

The House Ways and Means Committee yesterday agreed on an 8 per cent exemption, in addition to a specific \$3,000 exemption on the excess profits of corporations, with a 40 per cent on all excess profits between 8 and 20 per cent, and a 60 per cent tax on all profits exceeding 20 per cent.

The Ways and Means Committee of the lower House of Congress is now considering revenue legislation. Secretary McAdoo favors a flat war-profit tax of 80 per cent. In a telegram to Chairman Kitchen, he says: "It is my strong conviction that the taxation of genuine war profits is the only way to reach the real war profiteering, and that it is at the same time a thoroughly justifiable measure upon economic grounds as well as a certain and indispensable producer of a large part of the required revenue."

"The patriotic producers of America should be content if one-fifth of their war profits are secured to them, especially when we reflect that the men who are fighting and dying in France to save the liberties of those who stay at home and who make it possible for them to continue in business, are limited to \$396 per year for their services and have to give their blood in the bargain."

"If the American railroads had not been operated with success, the whole transport movement might have failed, because it was essential to quick transportation that the troops should be ready for the ships."

Director General McAdoo seems justified in his statement that while the development of the policy of the Railroad Administration requires time. Progress has been made toward the goal.

The world has been astonished at the great number of American soldiers transported to Europe in the last half year. The number now approximates 1,500,000 and the loss of life in transporting them has been almost infinitesimal.

The success with which we have moved our troops from the scattered camps in this country and across 3,000 miles of ocean, to the battle front, is great evidence of American efficiency. We have not only surprised our enemies; we have surprised our friends and ourselves.

The British controller of shipping, Sir Joseph Maclay, speaks of this movement across the sea as "a transport miracle." We have been inclined to attribute this achievement solely to our Navy and our shipping, but the British controller speaks in high praise of the share the American railroads had in the work. He says:

Safety First.

A grocer who was troubled with the toothache determined to have the offender extracted; but there being no dentist near, he resolved to do the job himself; whereupon he filled the excavation with powder, but being afraid to touch it off, he put a slow match to it, lighted it, and then ran around the corner to get out of the way.—Exchange.

MOSCOW FREED OF BOLSHEVIKI

Ancient Russian Capital Said to Be in Hands of Social Revolutionaries.

GERMANS NEAR PETROGRAD

Report in Circulation That the Kaiser's Forces Have Seized Kronstadt—Diplomats From Moscow Have Arrived at Berlin.

London, Aug. 19.—Moscow is now in the power of the social revolutionaries (the anti-bolsheviks), said a Stockholm dispatch in the Times. The situation at Moscow is critical. The soviet government has removed the Russian national bank from Moscow.

German troops are daily expected to reach Petrograd, said the dispatch, and occupy part of the railway leading from the capital to the northern coast.

(It was reported yesterday that the bolsheviks at Moscow had fortified and occupied Kremlin palace.)

Germans Seize Kronstadt?

Paris, Aug. 19.—Reports are in circulation in Finland that the Germans have seized the Russian naval port of Kronstadt, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Le Matin.

(Kronstadt is 20 miles west of Petrograd at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Finland. It was the principal fortress of Russia. Reports received through Germany early in the week were to the effect that Premier Lenin and War Minister Trotsky had fled to Kronstadt from Moscow. It was added that other departments of the soviet government also would go there.)

Moving Bank From Moscow.

Stockholm, Aug. 19.—The Finnish news bureau at Helsinki says it has received a report from Petrograd that measures have been taken for the speedy transference of the state bank and other state departments from Moscow. Private freight and passenger traffic on the railways has been suspended.

Ministers Arrive in Berlin.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The Bulgarian and Turkish ministers to Russia have arrived in Berlin from Moscow, according to an official dispatch from France. Quoting the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, the dispatch says the Germans are greatly disappointed at not being able to depend upon the bolshevik rule. The paper acknowledges that the soviet government was incapable of adequately protecting the German embassy and says that the situation in Russia is analogous to the one in which the entente ambassadors find themselves at Archangel.

HONORS FOR RED CROSS MEN

Italian Authorities Decorate Americans as Reward for "Excellent Conduct" in Fighting on Mont Grappa.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Aug. 19.—Several members of the American Red Cross ambulance service have been decorated with the Italian war cross for excellent conduct on Mont Grappa early in June. The men decorated were Capt. R. W. Bates of Cambridge, Mass.; John Cloud of St. Louis; Joseph Widner of New York, and James Baker of Minneapolis.

CASUALTIES TO BE INDEXED

Arrangements Made by War Department Will Afford Quick Information for Relatives.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Under a plan which Secretary Baker and Surgeon General Gorgas began framing, it is proposed to so completely index soldiers mentioned in casualty lists that relatives may get detailed information immediately upon inquiry at the war department. Such information now is brought from France by couriers leaving every seven days.

ARMY TRANSPORT NOT SUNK

Officials Deny Foolish Rumor That the Leviathan Had Been Destroyed by the Enemy.

New York, Aug. 19.—A rumor current here that the army transport Leviathan had been torpedoed has not been confirmed. Official sources say no attack on the Leviathan has been reported to them. Marine sources here have no confirmation of the rumor, which is evidently untrue.

Must Save 60,000,000 Tons of Coal.

Washington, D. C.—Not even the most drastic restrictions and closest economies will prevent a coal shortage next winter, it is feared by officials of the Fuel Administration. The shortage, though it will be in bituminous supply affecting manufacturing, will be felt in some degree by the domestic consumer unless the country manages to save between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 tons.

Stores are Pillaged in Tokio, Japan

SABERS USED BY SOLDIERS IN SUPPRESSING FOOD RIOTS IN JAPAN.

Unrest Extends To One Navy Yard—Movement Has Aspect of Anti-Capitalism as Rich and the Geisha Girls Are Stoned.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Tokyo.—There was serious rioting in Tokyo. Mobs attacked and damaged property in the business and theater districts. The rioters also entered and pillaged houses in Asakusa, the great recreation resort of the middle and lower classes. A number of the rioters were wounded by the police. Troops have been called out in nearly every important city in Japan. Even the naval station at Luzzu is affected by the unrest. Two thousand workmen there are rioting in conjunction with the populace. At Nagoya, noted for its manufactures of porcelains, a mob estimated to aggregate 400 persons rioted. At several places the soldiers fired on the rioters.

The disturbances are increasing in violence. At Osaka during a demonstration telegraph wires were cut out and several tramways were forced to suspend service after several passengers had been wounded. Troops, including cavalry, were called out to suppress the rioting and 25 policemen and many rioters were hurt. Five hundred persons were arrested. In outlying towns the people attacked the police with bamboo spears. The disturbances at Kobe resulted in the burning of a great rice warehouse and several factories and houses and a large number of rice stores. The seriousness of the situation led to a special meeting of the Cabinet, which decided to appropriate \$5,000,000 for purchasing stores of rice for distribution among the people at a moderate price. The Emperor, moved by the distress, has contributed 3,000,000 yen to the national rice fund. Street cars are being utilized in Tokyo by soldiers who distribute rice in districts where the suffering is reported. The press joins in a tribute to the Emperor for his generous contribution, indicating the spirit of the ruler and the wealthier classes, but the newspapers generally blame the Government for its tardy remedies. The conservative newspaper, Jiji Shimpo, especially criticizes the Government, saying that as a result of its policy the nation finds itself in the throes of insurrection.

Bone-Dry Goes American Navy.

Washington.—The navy went "bone-dry." Under a general order issued by Secretary Daniels, intoxicating liquors can not be sold or served to officers or enlisted men of the naval establishment under the application of the previous regulations covering restricted zones around naval camps and stations. The order reads: "Outside of said zones (restricted zones around naval camps and stations), alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale and wine, either alone or with any other article, shall not directly or indirectly be sold, bartered, given, served or knowingly delivered to any officer or member of the naval forces, within the United States, their territories or possessions, or any place under their control, except when administered for medical purposes by or under the direction of a regularly licensed physician or medical officer of the United States."

Austria's Population Starving.

London.—Turnips, weeds, nettles and an occasional sick dog costing \$25 form the chief food for the great bulk of Austria-Hungary's population, according to a comprehensive review of the economic situation in the dual monarchy by a frontier correspondent of the Daily Express. Thousands of deaths occur weekly as a result of under feeding or actual starvation. The economic situation in Germany is described as almost equally bad. It is declared to be doubtful if Austria-Hungary can last another winter without an empire-wide hunger revolution. A few ounces of indigestible bread, weeds and nettles called "spinach substitute," constitute the daily dole for which tens of thousands of Vienna men, women and children are scrambling. Factories are idle. The workers have not the strength to work.

Boys Line Rigging Singing and Yelling

Vladivostok.—The transport carrying the first contingent of American troops arrived here after an uneventful voyage of seven and a half days from Manila. The men were in excellent spirits and crowded the rails and rigging, cheering and being cheered by the men of the allied warships in the harbor. The crowds on the water front appeared amazed at the noisy entry of the Americans, as contrasted with that of their less demonstrative allies. Groups of Czechs about the docks were vociferous in their welcome.

World News

The achievement of the American division, which, after driving the Germans back twelve miles, captured Fismes, has been made the subject of a report to the French Quartier General by the French army in which the Americans fought.

According to a dispatch from London, received last week, the British Government has issued a declaration, formally recognizing the Czechoslovaks as an allied nation, and the three Czechoslovak armies as an allied force, regularly waging war against the Central Powers.

American Consul General Poole, at Moscow, has recently thrown much light on the situation in the Russian Capital. In dispatches to the State Department, he says the Bolsheviks violated the French and British Consulates and arrested the citizens of the two countries, holding them as hostages.

Food riots in Japan are the worst outbreak against constituted authority in years, and newspaper comment seems to indicate that the riots throughout the country are an expression of social unrest among the people. There was serious rioting in Tokio, Saturday night, mobs attacking and damaging property in business and theater districts.

While the German U-boat raiders are chiefly engaged in sinking small fishing schooners, American and British transports continue to land our soldiers in France at the rate of 250,000 a month. If the Navy Department were being criticized for failing to sink the enemy raiders on this side of the Atlantic, its reply would probably be in that vein. The U-boats can come over here and maintain themselves for limited periods, and they can find something to sink, if the German admiralty is bent on being so foolish as to scatter the submarine force it could keep concentrated against the British Isles. But, evidently, the transport service is being well protected.

If, by wartime "restrictions," the drinking of alcohol by men and women in Great Britain has been reduced 83 per cent, vastly to the advantage of an overworked nation as all admit, the benefit to be derived from cutting out the remaining 17 per cent ought to be beyond argument. It is called "solving" the drink problem in Great Britain, however, to make the country only 83 per cent sober in war time. That is, of course, a gain to be thankful for, but what will happen to it when peace comes if the big distillery interests get active again in party politics and the average Englishman suddenly remembers the sacredness of his Magna Charta right to booze?

SENATOR MAY NOT RECOVER

Reports as to the Condition of United States Senator Ollie James of Kentucky Are Conflicting.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 19.—Only conflicting reports could be had as to the condition of United States Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, who for more than two months has been a patient at Johns Hopkins hospital. Physicians insist that Senator James' condition is "unchanged" and that his situation is not serious. On the other hand, according to some who have seen the Kentucky statesman within the past few days, Senator James' condition is very grave.

Lenine and Trotsky Plans Flight.

London.—The anti-Bolshevik movement in Russia is growing rapidly. The Bolshevik Soviet organization has virtually gone to pieces, and Nikolai Lenine, the Premier, and Leon Trotsky, his War Minister, intend to flee to Germany should the situation become too serious, according to recent Russian newspapers, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs.

Who'd a Thought It?

Reform is the work of reason slowly awakening from the lethargy of ignorance, gradually acquiring confidence in her own strength, and ultimately triumphing over the dominion of prejudice and custom.

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DARE DEVILS OF WAR

By Henry James Buxton

"Where is little Charlie Ginsberg?" This question was asked by an American soldier just after a red-hot engagement with the Huns, northwest of Chateau Thierry.

"The last I saw of Charlie," said a Yankee, "he was chucking grenades and kicking Huns with his trench knife. He had a ring of dead Boches around him. I guess Charlie has clicked it, and we will never hear him whistle any more." Charlie Ginsberg was the company's sunspot of optimism. He always had a good laugh ready and he could whistle like a canary. On still nights Charlie's whistle made even the Boche forget to snipe and just listen. There was a pretty good whistler back of the Boche wire, too, and sometimes he would join in and then there was a duet.

Before Private Charlie Ginsberg went to killing Huns he was a newsie in New York.

"Well, what are we going to do about it, hold a funeral service?" inquired one of the Yanks.

"Nothing else to do as I can see," said another.

Just then there was a crackling in the bushes to the right of the American position.

A score of Yankee rifles were trained on the spot immediately. Then something happened which made the Yanks lower their rifles. It was Charlie, wearing a helmet that looked like a wash boiler. He had his bayonet pressed against the spine of a tall Hun, who had both hands upraised.

"It's me, boys," shouted Charlie. "I ain't kilt, an' I bagged a good one dis time."

He gave his prisoner a prod with his bayonet, and commanded: "Now, Dutchie, we'll have the Star Spangled Banner."

Both Charlie and the Boche pursued their lips and then began the sweetest whistling duet the soldiers had heard in many a long day. Before the pair had whistled two stanzas of the Yankee battle hymn, the Yanks had tumbled—Charlie Ginsberg had bagged the whistler of the German trenches.

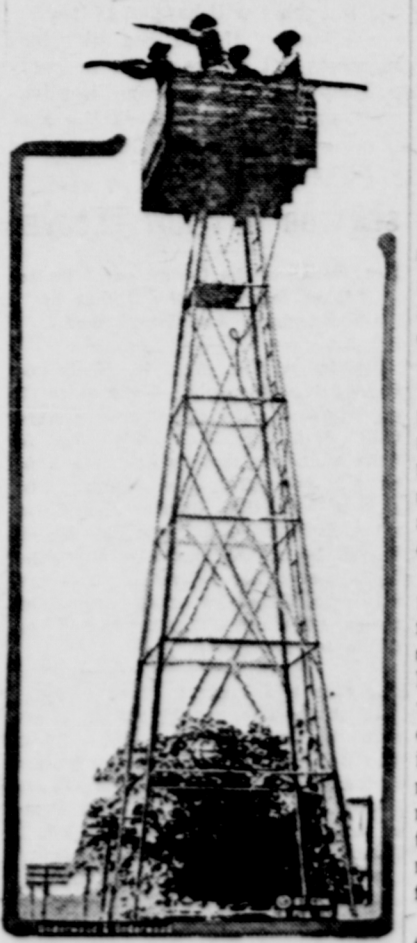
—Battle Creek Enquirer.

MOTHER OF TWO SOLDIERS WORKS AS CALKER IN A VANCOUVER SHIPYARD

In the shipyard at Vancouver, Wash., there is a woman who is working successfully as a calker. Mrs. G. R. Underwood, who has two sons in the United States Army, both now overseas, determined to seek a place where she could serve her country to the best advantage, and she found employment with a shipping corporation.

"On one occasion, when her four assistants failed to appear for work, Mrs. Underwood alone managed the machine and kept the supply flowing steadily out to the men in the yards, so that no calker had to wait for his oakum," said the head of the corporation. "She works until she is ready to drop. The vision of those two magnificent boys is constantly before her, and she feels that every stroke she puts in, safeguards them 'over there.'"

FIRING FROM HIGH POINTS



So as to be used to firing from a height, either from aircraft, hill-sides or mountains, these American soldiers, mounted in a tower at the ground school, Austin, Tex., are firing at clay pigeons to attain accuracy of firing on a moving target.

MARINES BURYING GERMANS THEY HAVE KILLED



United States marines in France burying the bodies of some of the Germans they killed in the fighting near Chateau Thierry.

A STRIKING CONTRAST

The vast difference between Christian Civilization and Germany's barbaric Kultur is strikingly set forth in the following letters—one written by the immortal Lincoln to a mother who had given five sons in the cause of freedom during the Civil War; the other written by the German Kaiser to a German mother, who had sacrificed nine sons on the altar of Moloch to gratify autocracy's lust for blood and world empire:

Lincoln's Letter

Dear Madam: I have been shown in the files of the War Department, a statement of the adjutant general of Massachusetts, that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic; they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

The Kaiser's Letter

"His majesty the kaiser hears that you have sacrificed nine sons in defense of the fatherland in the present war. His majesty is immensely gratified at the fact, and in recognition is pleased to send you his photograph, with frame and autograph signature."

The woman to whom the above letter was sent has since become a beggar for food in the streets of Delmenhorst-Oldenburg.

INSIDIOUS HUN PROPAGANDA

Encouraging the feeling that the war will soon be ended, now that the Yanks are in the field in force and taking the offensive, is one of the most insidious and effective forms of present day Hun propaganda. And almost every day, you hear it, in most cases, unconsciously being put forth. For the average person who advances this idea, and possibly really believes it, is unconsciously playing the Hun game. He is just as unconsciously a Hun victim; one who is later to be rudely awakened, disappointed, and possibly disheartened. Which is exactly what the Hun propagandists desire. The end of the war isn't in sight, by any means.

Only in one short sector along the Swiss border is the fight on German soil. Germany still holds nearly all of Belgium, a great broad section of northern France, thousands of miles of Russia, and her control of the Balkans is absolute.

Before the end can come, all this must be wrested from her. The finish must be fought out on German soil. Uncle Sam isn't deluded. Neither is England nor France. Nowhere is preparation for greater effort than ever before diminishing. Uncle Sam is planning right now to raise \$16,000,000,000 for the next year's war expenses. Planning to increase the army to 5,000,000 men. Getting ready to carry the fight home to the Hun.

So don't believe this Hun-inspired talk of an early finish. Don't be discouraged if the Hun doesn't throw up the sponge before he reaches the Rhine. Whenever you hear talk of this sort, explain what it means, and meantime, strengthen your savings account for the Fourth Liberty Loan.

A THRILLING LETTER FROM T. F. COYLE

The following letter was received by Mrs. R. R. Coyle, from her son, since the great fight in which the Americans turned the German offensive into a decidedly rapid retreat. Mr. Coyle was evidently in the thick of the battle.

July 21, 1918.

Dear Mother:—

Perhaps you read of the big offensive the Germans started toward Paris on July 14. The 30th was in front and caught the center. It is known now that we went thru the worst artillery fire ever known in the war, according to French authority, there is no doubt about it. On July 14, midnight, until morning, they worked over a hundred batteries on us, then they crossed the river in masses, boats and bridges. We had two companies on river, two about a half mile back, and I was with them, our men on the river were completely surrounded, outnumbered from 5 to 10, to one.

We were in a little woods about ten acres, very thick; there was not a tree left at morning. After their troops crossed, their artillery quit firing on us, but continued on our company in back until noon. Of course, their attack was general all along the Southern front—they expected to go several miles towards Paris—many surrendered when they found men "left" on our side of the river.

We got about five hundred prisoners. If any German got back, they hid and swam the river later. This is one of the few big drives that was ever stopped completely. Their artillery preparations were perfect and I don't know how their infantry was stopped, or how I happen to be here. We are back now and probably will be for some time.

I lost everything I had except my watch; my pack was either crushed up or blown up, I don't know which. My property was of considerable value (a gold Gillette, etc.), but it couldn't be helped; everyone else is in the same fix, you should have seen us coming back: no equipment, no mess kits or cups, clothes torn, tired and worn out but no one kicking. Of course, most of the horses were killed, and we lost several of our traveling kitchens, but anybody along the line feeds the 30th.

If I am not badly mistaken, there will be a few decorations on the regiment flag. When Gen. Mangin discovered that the German drive was completely stopped, French-American forces from Chateau Thierry, north, made a big attack; the papers are full of that now.

Everything is O. K. and I am getting a good rest. I think the war will be over pretty soon. The German soldiers have a great respect for the Americans, bunches of twenty to one hundred would surrender to a mere handful of men. I saw about forty men take one hundred and seventy-five prisoners in one bunch. Their soldiers had been told we were British, when they discovered who was on this side of the river, they either threw up their hands and yelled "Kamerad" or threw down their rifles and ran, yelling "American." Of course the fight was pretty hot in places too. Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, and Arkansas will be pretty strongly represented in the regiment now.

As Ever

T. F. Coyle.

GEORGIA SAMPSON'S STAKE

There are five children in the family of Georgia Sampson, who washes clothes and windows and floors to earn a living for herself and the five and to make life rosier for her patrons.

There is no one to help with the living, because Jim, Georgia's amiable husband, saw fit to wander too far into the turbulent stream which appealed to his sportsman instincts and it carried him off his feet.

While she was hanging out a line full of snowy-white, wet clothes the other day, her employer was helping her and getting the ever-present value of Georgia's conversation at the same time, and the question of household expenses arose.

"It takes right smart lot of hustlin', now," Georgia commented through the clothespins in her mouth, "to do everything that's gotta be done. What with payin' for my Liberty Bonds and buyin' what we gotta eat, it keeps me sure busy."

"That's splendid of you to buy a bond," her companion said. "I know that it must be a good deal for you to try."

"Lawsy, me!" she exclaimed. "I got more'n one, and I'm goin' to take another one this time. Course, you see, I gotta take more'n some people on account of havin' more children."

"On account of having more children? I should think they would be an excuse for you not to take any!"

Georgia stopped hanging petticoats and planted her hands on her hips.

"Why, Mrs. Lewis, I'm surprised. You know what would happen to our children, don't you, if Uncle Sam didn't win this war? Lawsy, it wouldn't hurt me so much—except just my feelin', of course—'cause I won't be here so awful long anyhow. But my children! I just wouldn't want to leave 'em on this earth at all, if that there Kaiser won. I should think everyone would feel the same. Sure they do. Well then, the more children I got, don't that mean that the more I ought to give to help win it? I got five of my own flesh and blood at stake in this war, even if they are too young to fight in it. I guess that means I'm goin' to give everything I can to Uncle Sam, so he'll win it for 'em, don't it?"

BOOKS PROVIDED FOR TROOP TRAINS

Departing troop trains are to have libraries. Arrangements have been made with the Y.M.C.A., whereby camp librarians are to place on board the trains books put up in boxes similar to those now in use by the American Library Association for its overseas service, the War Library Bulletin reports. The Y.M.C.A. sends a representative on each troop train and he will take charge of the A.L.A. book boxes, acting as librarian en route. Local librarians are urged to place magazines on trains leaving their cities or passing thru them.

The daily average production of United States Army rifles was broken in the week ending June 29, an average of 10,142 rifles a day of a modified Enfield and Springfield type being maintained. In addition spare parts equivalent to several thousand rifles and several thousand Russian rifles were manufactured.

The Ordnance Department has produced 2,041,815.584 cartridges, 1,886,789 rifles and 82,540 machine guns since the United States entered the war. The daily output of cartridges is now 15,000,000.

RED CROSS NEWS GRENADES

The second war fund subscription in the country now amount to \$176,528,158.

To keep the boys happy, the American Red Cross contributed \$250,000 to the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

The Italian Cross of War was given to twenty-one American Red Cross Ambulance drivers for high-grade service and bravery.

Lyons, France, had to have a second dispensary. Two thousand consultations have been held in the first one since its establishment.

Bowling greens have been established by the American Red Cross in the tuberculosis barracks of Paris to help teach the patients the importance of fresh air and recreation.

Most American prisoners of war depend exclusively on the food furnished them by the War and Navy Departments thru the American Red Cross at Berne, Switzerland.

Six days and nights of continuous bombardment and the women canteen workers of the Red Cross, stationed at Epernay, south of Rheims, stayed at their posts, feeding and caring for the wounded soldiers.

Loss of sleep, the result of air raids, is a serious hindrance to the nurses. So a chateau, six miles from Paris, far enough out to be fairly immune from bombing, has been found for them. Tired nurses, when they do get off duty, can rest fairly well in this new refuge.

"The American Red Cross," writes one soldier, "everywhere we go, has ministered to us, both as a medical and supply unit. I know one case in particular, where a Red Cross man lost over twenty pounds in weight, looking after us. Up all day and up all night waiting for reliefs to come in from the trenches is not an easy job, by any means!"

It is the aim of all the ouvroirs, or sewing rooms of the American Red Cross in Italy, to cut the patterns of the garments made with as little waste as possible, but it is the boast of the ouvroir at Palermo, Italy, that after their expert cutter has finished with a bolt of cloth, there is hardly a scrap an inch square left.

Three or four girls, daughters of soldiers at the front, are employed at the ouvroir, stuffing rag dolls with the threads and edges carefully gathered in the cutting room. These little girls then make a dress for each doll, and when there is a sufficient number, they are given to the babies at the creche, or nursery, and to the sick children at the pavilion, who are receiving medical attention.

It would be a crime to minimize the victories of our boys over there. But it would be very dangerous to minimize the distance to Berlin, too.

The more ardently we save and serve, the more quickly will the Hun have to subside and surrender. In the old days, when we asked the baker for half a dozen buns, he'd likely throw in a couple extra, if we stood well with him. How well does Uncle Sam stand with us? If he asks us for half a dozen billion, shouldn't we throw in a couple of extra billions just for good measure?

A three-week campaign makes absolutely mandatory one big thing—preparation in advance.

Our boys at the front have found the answer to the old riddle which sought to ascertain what made more noise than a pig under the gate. The answer—a boche yelling "kame-rad," under a Yankee bayonet.

When our boys get their feet wet in the Rhine, it will be the Kaiser who'll catch the cold.

THE POCKETS

In that pocket in France, that half million of Huns

Had collected their powder, their shells and their guns, Their hearts set on going, the war reports run.

For a Paris week-end, so to speak.

But before the big party, our Yank boys stepped in

And with poilus and Tommies, caused Heinie to spin

Clear about in his tracks and start back for Berlin—

And the pocket was bare in a week.

In the pockets at home, we have billions of gold

We've collected for labor or things that we've sold,

And the channels into which that pelf might be rolled

Would be harder to count than the sands.

But before any rolls let our Yanks over here

Gather round from the front and the sides and the rear

Till the pockets are emptied—or emptied as near

As the need of our Uncle demands.

—A. M. Corrigan.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS—An Answer

(An answer to the beautiful poem by Lieut. Col. John McCrae.)

In Flanders fields the cannon boom And fitful flashes light the gloom, While up above, like eagles, fly The fierce destroyers of the sky; With stains, the earth wherein you lie

Is redder than the poppy bloom In Flanders fields.

Sleep on, ye brave. The shrieking shell,

The quaking trench, the startled yell,

The fury of the battle hell, Shall wake you not, for all is well.

Sleep peacefully, for all is well.

Your flaming torch aloft we bear, With burning heart, an oath we swear

To keep the faith, to fight it thru, To crush the foe or sleep with you

In Flanders fields.

—C. B. Galbreath.

Keeping up with Sammy is a fast game these days; but it's worth trying to play.

Pack up your earnings in Liberty Bonds, and smile, smile, smile.

A dollar saved may be a victory won.

Cold steel will win the war—if it's backed with yellow gold.

Three cheers—yee, three million cheers for the boys who are chasing Hun heels back from the Western better keep right on war-working front. But between cheers, we'd likely to wear out another pair of shoes apiece before they march into Berlin.

EIGHTY HOSTESS HOUSES ARE NOW MAINTAINED BY THE Y. W. C. A.

Fifty-one Hostess Houses have been opened in the United States, and three in France within the year by the War Work Council of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association. Besides these completed houses there are at the present time in this country 29 buildings in the process of erection.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, chairman of the Quantico and Camp Humphreys Hostess House Committee, recently took Miss Gertrude Mayo, supervisor of construction, Miss Katherine Budd, architect of the National Board, and Miss Katherine Vedder, supervisor of Hostess Houses of the South Atlantic Field, to Quantico and Camp Humphreys, where they placed contracts for the new Hostess Houses to be erected in those camps. The houses will be ready for full service September 1.

EDISON'S SON WITH TANKS



William L. Edison, the second son of Thomas A. Edison, who is following in his father's footsteps as far as mechanical genius is concerned, has enlisted in the United States Tank Corps after declining an officer's commission. He reported at Fort Slocum to be in-oculated, and after a five-day rest he was sent to Gettysburg, Pa., where the tank corps is trained. This is the second time that he has served in the army of the United States. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the First regiment, U. S. volunteer engineers, with a corporal's rating, during the Spanish-American war. He is now thirty-eight years old.

Why the Colors Vary.

Pure water, according to Lord Raleigh, is greenish blue, while pure air is blue, because, according to Newton's dictum, the molecules of the air are sufficiently large to reflect blue rays.

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY-OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, enlists in the United States navy, serving four years and attaining the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

CHAPTER II—The great war starts soon after he is honorably discharged from the navy and he sails for France with a determination to enlist.

There was plenty of food in the trenches most of the time, though once in a while, during a heavy bombardment, the fatigue—usually a corporal's guard—would get killed in the communication trenches and we would not have time to get out to the fatigue and rescue the grub they were bringing. Sometimes you could not find either the fatigue or the grub when you got to the point where they had been hit.

But, as I say, we were well fed most of the time, and got second and third helpings until we had to open our belts. But as the Limeys say: "Gaw blimey, the chuck was rough." They served a thick soup of meat and vegetables in bowls the size of wash basins, black coffee with or without sugar—mostly without—and plenty of bread.

Also, we had preserves in tins, just like the Limeys. If you send any parcels over, do not put any apple and plum jam in them or the man who gets it will let Fritz shoot him. Ask any Limey soldier and he will tell you the same. I never thought there was so much jam in the world. No man's land looked like a city dump. Most of us took it, after a while, just to get the bread. Early in the war they used the tins to make bombs of, but that was before Mills came along with his hand grenade. Later on they flattened out the tins and lined the dugouts with them.

Each man carried an emergency ration in his bag. This consisted of bully beef, biscuits, etc. This ration was never used except in a real emergency, because no one could tell when it might mean the difference between life and death to him. When daylight catches a man in a shell hole or at a listening post out in No Man's Land he does not dare to crawl back to his trench before nightfall, and then is the time that his emergency ration comes in handy. Also, the stores failed to reach us sometimes, as I have said, and we had to use the emergency rations.

Sometimes we received raw meat and fried it in our dugouts. We built regular clay ovens in the dugouts, with iron tops for broiling. This, of course, was in the front-line trenches only.

We worked two hours on the fire-step and knocked off for four hours, in which time we cooked and ate and slept. This routine was kept up night and day, seven days a week. Sometimes the program was changed; for instance, when there was to be an attack or when Fritz tried to come over



They Potted Huns by Guess Work.

and visit, but otherwise nothing disturbed our routine unless it was a gas attack.

The ambition of most privates is to become a sniper, as the official sharpshooters are called. After a private has been in the trenches for six months or a year and has shown his marksmanship, he becomes the great man he has dreamed about. We had two snipers to each company and because they took more chances with their lives than the ordinary privates they were allowed more privileges. When it was at all possible our snipers were allowed dry quarters, the best of food, and they did not have to follow the usual routine, but came and went as they pleased.

Our snipers, as a rule, went over the parapet about dusk, just before Fritz got his star shells going. They

saved the lives of thousands of poilus and Tommies and it is largely due to them that the French are now able to beat Fritz at his own game and give back shell for shell—and then some.

CHAPTER V.

With the "75's."

My pal Brown, of whom I spoke before, had been put in the infantry when he enlisted in the Legion, because he had served in the United States infantry. He soon became a sergeant, which had been his rating in the American service. I never saw him in the trenches, because our outfits were nowhere near each other, but whenever we were in billets at the same time, we were together as much as possible.

Brown was a funny card and I never saw anyone else much like him. A big, tall, red-headed, dopey-looking fellow, never saying much and slow in everything he did or said—you would never think he amounted to much or was worth his salt. The boys used to call him "Ginger" Brown, both on account of his red hair and his slow movements. But he would pull a surprise on you every once in a while. Like this one that he fooled me with.

One morning about dawn we started out for a walk through what used to be Dixmude—piles of stone and brick and mortar. There were no civvies to be seen; only mules and horses bringing up casks of water, bags of beans, chloride of lime, barbed wire, ammunition, etc. It was a good thing we were not superstitious. At that, the shadows along the walls made me feel shaky sometimes.

Finally Brown said: "Come on down; let's see the '75's.'" At this time I had not seen a "75," except on a train going to the front, so I took him up right away, but was surprised that he should know where they were.

After going half way around Dixmude Brown said, "Here we are," and started right into what was left of a



We Started Right Into What Was Left of a Big House.

big house. I kept wondering how he would know so much about it, but followed him. Inside the house was a passageway under the ruins. It was about seven feet wide and fifty feet long. I should judge.

At the other end was the great old "75," poking its nose out of a hole in the wall. The gun captain and the crew were sitting around waiting the word for action, and they seemed to know Brown well. I was surprised at that, but still more so when he told me I could examine the gun if I wanted to, just as if he owned it.

So I sat in the seat and trained the cross wires on an object, opened and closed the breech and examined the recoil.

Then Brown said: "Well, Chink, you'll see some real gunnery now," and they passed the word and took stations. My eyes bulged out when I saw Brown take his station with them!

"Silence!" is about the first command a gun crew gets when it is going into action, but I forgot all about it, and shouted out and asked Brown how he got to be a gunner. But he only grinned and looked dopey, as usual. Then I came to and expected to get a call down from the officer, but he only grinned and so did the crew. It seems they had it all framed to spring on me, and they expected I would be surprised.

So we put cotton in our ears and the captain called the observation tower a short distance away and they gave him the range. Then the captain "called 4128 meters" to Brown. They placed the nose of a shell in a fuse adjuster and turned the handle until it reached scale 4128. This set the fuse to explode at the range given. Then they slammed the shell into the

breech, locked it shut and Brown sent his best to Fritz.

The barrel slipped back, threw out the shell case at our feet and returned over a cushion of grease. Then we received the results by telephone from the observation tower. After he had fired twelve shots the captain said to Brown, "You should never waste yourself in infantry, son." And old dopey Brown just stood there and grinned.

That was Brown every time. He knew about more things than you could think of. He had read about gunnery and fooled around at Dixmude until they let him play with the "75's," and finally here he was, giving his kindest to old Fritz with the rest of them.

I never saw a battery better concealed than this one. Up on the ground you couldn't see the muzzle twenty yards away—and that was all there was to see at any distance. There

was a ruined garden just outside the gun quarters, and while the gunners were there picking apples there would be a hiss and an explosion, and over would go some of the trees, or maybe a man or two, but never a shell struck nearer the guns than that. The poilus used to thank Fritz for helping them pick the apples, because the explosions would bring them down in great style. Shells from our heavy artillery passed just over the garden, too, making an awful racket. But they were not in it with the "75's."

They gave me a little practice with a "75" under the direction of expert French gunners before I went to my 14-inch naval gun, and, believe me, it was a fine little piece. Just picture to yourself a little beauty that can send a 38-pound shell every two seconds for five miles and more, if you want it to, and land on Fritz' vest button every time. There is nothing I like better than a gun, anyway, and I have never since been entirely satisfied with anything less than a "75."

As you probably know, the opposing artillery in this war is so widely separated that the gunners never see their targets unless these happen to be buildings, and even then it is rare. So, since an artillery officer never sees the enemy artillery or infantry, he must depend on others to give him the range and direction.

For this purpose there are balloons and airplanes attached to each artillery unit. The airplanes are equipped with wireless, but also signal by smoke and direction of flight, while the balloons use telephones. The observers have maps and powerful glasses and cameras. Their maps are marked off in zones to correspond with the maps used by the artillery officers.

The observations are signaled to a receiving station on the ground and are then telephoned to the batteries. All our troops were equipped with telephone signal corps detachments and this was a very important arm of the service. The enemy position is shelled before an attack, either en masse or otherwise, and communication between the waves of attack and the artillery is absolutely necessary. Bombardments are directed toward certain parts of the enemy position almost as accurately as you would use a searchlight. The field telephones are very light and are portable to the last degree. They can be rigged up or knocked down in a very short time. The wire is wound on drums or reels and you would be surprised to see how quickly our corps established communication from a newly won trench to headquarters, for instance. They were asking for our casualties before we had finished having them, almost.

Artillery fire was directed by men whose duty it was to dope out the range from the information sent them by the observers in the air. Two men were stationed at the switchboard, one man to receive the message, and the other to operate the board. As soon as the range was plotted out it was telephoned to the gunners and they did the rest.

The naval guns at Dixmude were mounted on flat cars and these were drawn back and forth on the track by little Belgian engines.

After I had been at my gun for several days I was ordered back to my regiment, which was again in the front-line trenches. My course was past both the British and French lines but quite a distance behind the front lines.

Everywhere there were ambulances and wagons going backward and forward. I met one French ambulance that was a long wagon full of poilus from a field hospital near the firing line and was driven by a man whose left arm was bandaged to the shoulder. Two poilus who sat in the rear on guard had each been wounded in the leg and one had had a big strip of his scalp torn off. There was not a sound man in the bunch. You can imagine what their cargo was like, if the convoy was as used up as these chaps. But all who could were singing and talking and full of pep. That is the French for you: they used no more men than they could possibly spare to take care of the wounded, but they were all cheerful about it—always.

Just after I passed this ambulance the Germans began shelling a section of the road too near me to be comfortable, so I beat it to a shell crater about twenty yards off the road, to the rear. A shrapnel shell exploded pretty near me just as I jumped into this hole—I did not look around to see how close it was—and I remember now how the old minstrel joke I had heard on board ship came to my mind at the time—something about a fellow feeling so small he climbed into a hole and pulled it after him—and I wished I might do the same. I flattened myself as close against the wall of the crater as I could and then I noticed that somebody had made a dugout in the other wall of the crater and I started for it.

The shells were exploding so fast by that time that you could not listen for each explosion separately, and just as I jumped into the dugout a regular hail of shrapnel fell on the spot I had just passed. It was pretty dark in the dugout and the first move I made I bumped into somebody else and he let out a yell that you could have heard a mile. It was a Tommy who had been wounded in the hand and between curses he told me I had sat right on his wound when I moved. I asked him why he did not yell sooner, but he only swore more. He surely was a great cuss.

The bombardment slackened up a bit about this time, and I thought I would have a look around. I did not get out of the crater entirely, but moved around out of the dugout until



A Regular Hail of Shrapnel Fell.

I could see the road I had been on. The first thing I saw was a broken-down wagon that had just been hit—in fact, it was toppling over when my eye caught it. The driver jumped from his seat and while he was in the air his head was torn completely from his shoulders by another shell—I do not know what kind. This was enough for me, so back to the dugout.

How the Germans did it I do not know, but they had found out about that road and opened fire at exactly the moment when the road was covered with wagons and men. Yet there had not been a balloon or airplane in the sky for some time.

After a while the bombardment moved away to the east, from which direction I had come, and I knew our batteries were getting it. The Tommy and I came out of the dugout. As I started climbing up the muddy sides I saw there was a man standing at the edge of it, and I could tell by his puttees that he was a Limey. I was having a hard job of it, so without looking up I hailed him.

"That was sure some shelling, wasn't it?" I said. "There's a lad down here with a wounded fin; better give him a hand."

"What shelling do you mean," says the legs, without moving. "There's been none in this sector for some time, I think."

The Tommy was right at my heel by this time, and he let out a string of language. I was surprised, too, and still scrambling around in the mud.

Then the Tommy let a "Gawd 'elp us!" and I looked up and saw that the legs belonged to a Limey officer, a major, I think. And here we had been cussing the eyes off of him!

But he sized it up rightly and gave us a hand, and only laughed when we tried to explain. I got rattled and told him that all I saw was his legs and that they did not look like an officer's legs, which might have made it worse, only he was good-natured about it. Then he said that he had been asleep in a battalion headquarters dug-out, about a hundred yards away, and only waked up when part of the roof caved in on him. Yet he did not know he had been shelled!

I went on down the road a stretch, but soon found it was easier walking beside it, because the Huns had shelled it neatly right up and down the middle. Also, there were so many wrecked horses and wagons to climb over on the road—besides dead men.

After I had passed the area of the bombardment and got back on the road I sat down to rest and smoke. A couple of shells had burst so near the crater that they had thrown the dirt right into the dugout, and I was a little dizzy from the shock. While I was sitting there a squad of Tommies came up with about twice their number of German prisoners. The Tommies had been making Fritz do the goose step and they started them at it again when they saw me sitting there. It sure is good for a laugh any time, this goose step. I guess they call it that after the fellow who invented it.

One thing I had noticed about Fritz was the way his coat flared out at the bottom, so I took this chance to find out about it, while they halted for a rest just a little farther down the road. I found that they carried their emergency kits in their coats. These kits contained canned meat, tobacco, needles, thread and plaster—all this in addition to their regular pack.

Then I drilled down the road some more, but had to stop pretty soon to let a column of French infantry swing on to the road from a field. They were on their way to the trenches as re-enforcements. After every two companies there would be a wagon. Pretty soon I saw the uniform of the Legion. Then a company of my regiment came up and I wheeled in with them. We were in the rear of the column that had passed. Our boys were going up for their regular stunt in the front lines, while the others had just arrived at that part of the front.

Then for the first time my feet began hurting me. Our boots were made of rough cowhide and fitted very well, but it was a day's labor to carry them on your feet. I began lagging behind. I would lag twenty or thirty yards behind and then try to catch up. But the thousands of men ahead of me kept up the steady pace and very few limped, though they had been on the march since 3 a. m. It was then about 11 a. m. Those who did limp were carried in the wagons. But I had seen very few men besides the drivers riding in the wagons, and I wanted to be as tough as the next guy, so I kept on. But, believe me, I was sure glad

when we halted for a rest along the road.

That is, the re-enforcements did! Our company of the Legion had not come from so far, and when the front of the column had drawn out of the way along the road we kept on filing, as the saying is. I did not care about being tough then, and I was ready for the wagon.

Only now there were no wagons! They belonged with the other troops. So I had to ease along as best I could for what seemed like hours—to my feet—until we turned off onto another road and halted for a rest. I found out later that our officers had gone astray and were lost at this time, though, of course, they did not tell us so.

We arrived at our section of the trench about three o'clock that afternoon and I rejoined my company. I was all tired out after this trek and found myself longing for the Cassard and the rolling wave, where no Marathons and five-mile hikes were necessary. But this was not in store for me—yet.

(To be Continued)

SHARE OUR SUGAR WITH THE ALLIES

British Get Two Pounds a Month.
French Pound and Half,
Italians One Pound.

GERMAN SUPPLY PLENTIFUL

All Nations Permit Use of Sweetening for Home Preserving Purposes.

America's new sugar ration of two pounds a month per person is equitable when compared with the sugar ration enforced by rigid governmental order in England, France and Italy, nations with which we are sharing sugar.

Each Allied nation—in the matter of sugar consumption—is sharing on nearest possible equal terms the hardships imposed by greatly altered conditions in the world sugar situation.

Formerly classed as a luxury, sugar is now a war time essential. The fair and just division of this essential is in the hands of the various Allied food controllers.

The United States Food Administration has asked this nation to observe a voluntary sugar ration of two pounds per person a month.

In the other countries at war with Germany sugar is one of the scarce articles on every menu—whether in the households of both rich and poor, or in the hotels.

England today has a sugar ration of two pounds per month per person. In France the ration is a pound and a half and in Italy it is one pound a month. And the prices in allied countries are from two to three times as high as in America.

If you go to a hotel in England or France these days and order tea or coffee they serve absolutely no sugar with it. If you want sugar you must bring it with you.

In England it is allowable to use one-seventh of an ounce of sugar in the preparation of each luncheon. In France many persons carry little saccharine tablets about with them for use in hotels and in England rich and poor must take their sugar with them if they wish to have sweetened tea while visiting friends.

Before the war started France had 625,000 acres devoted to sugar production. By 1917 the French sugar acreage had decreased to 180,000 acres. Today the French man or woman with a sugar card has no assurance whatever that he or she will be able to actually buy sugar. To buy it, one must first find it.

Italy Has "State Sugar."

Especially drastic regulations govern the use of sugar in Italy. Its manufacture, distribution and sale are closely controlled, and in part actually taken over by the state.

Saccharine is permitted to be sold and used as a substitute for sugar and the government manufactures a mixture of saccharine and sugar called "State Sugar," which is largely used.

German Sugar Ration Adequate. Germany, before the war, produced a great surplus of sugar and exported large quantities. Today the Germans have virtually gone out of the export business, but have plenty of cheap sugar for home use.

Wholesale prices prevalent in the Allied nations, according to information received by the United States Food Administration are as follows: England, 10 cents a pound; France, 12 cents; Italy, 26 cents.

While these high prices are being paid abroad the American wholesale price is being held at 7½ cents.

A recent announcement of Brig. Gen. W. A. White, in charge of the British and Canadian recruiting mission, offers to Canadians and Britons of from 20 to 44 years of age, an opportunity to volunteer for service with the forces of their own countries, even though they may have taken out first United States citizenship, papers or have been placed in Class 1 of the American draft.

Unless they voluntarily enlist before September 28, they are subject to draft in the American forces even though they may be under or beyond the American draft age. In such cases, the draft age is determined by the law of their own country instead of by that of the United States.

"Enlist and Go to School" says the President

A Well Assorted Stock of New Fall Goods Has Arrived at Our Store

Call early and get first choice

B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond

Kentucky

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Berea, Ky.

(In effect May 14, 1918)

North Bound
No. 32, Leaves 6:53 p.m.
No. 38, Leaves 1:17 p.m.
No. 34, Leaves 3:53 a.m.
South Bound
No. 33, Leaves 12:03 p.m.
No. 37, Leaves 1:04 p.m.
No. 31, Leaves 12:12 a.m.

Note: No. 33, the fast train, will stop for passengers from North of Cincinnati, O., or for South of Knoxville, Tenn.

We Sell hats and sell them right.

Mrs. Laura Jones, ad.

Mrs. C. B. Holder and sons, William, Charles B. and Worth, and her sister, Miss Carol Early, left for Gadsden, Ala., last Friday. Mrs. Holder is the daughter of Mrs. Martha Early of this place. Miss Early will make her home with Mrs. Holder for some time.

Mrs. Talitha Powell has moved into her new home in the "New Berea" addition, across from the depot.

Mrs. J. G. Baxter, of Richmond, was visiting relatives in Berea, Sunday.

The Rev. C. A. Van Winkle, who is visiting friends and relatives in Berea and Paint Lick, was in Richmond, Monday.

For Rent The store room in the Masonic building, on Main street. Apply to Leon Lewis, Berea, Ky. ad.

L. L. Davis, of Indiana, arrived Tuesday, for a few days' visit with friends and relatives.

Dr. J. Watt Raine, who is engaged in War Y.M.C.A. work, was home for a few days last week. He left, Monday, for Chicago, where he will take special training.

Mrs. Smith and children, who have been living in Berea for the past year, in order for the children to be in school, have returned to their home at Stearns.

Mrs. J. W. Van Winkle and son, Walter, who have been in Cincinnati, returned to Berea, Tuesday. They have been visiting relatives there.

Mrs. Laura Jones was in Cincinnati, Tuesday; from there she went to Cleveland.

U. S. Wyatt and son, Ulysses, have recently returned from Aberdeen, Miss., where Mr. Wyatt has business interests.

Dr. B. F. Robinson returned Sunday, from Rochester, Minn., where he has been studying with the Drs. Mayo of that city.

Oscar Wyatt, who has been spending a few weeks with his parents, was called to Camp Custer, Mich., recently, for military duty.

Mr. and Mrs. El Muncy and Miss Myrtle Baker, of Richmond, were the guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Muncy, during the week's end.

Mrs. Mamie Jones and son, Horace B., are visiting her brother, Wm. Hanson and family, in Winchester. Misses Iola and Lulda Bower, of Winchester, are here visiting their cousin, Lillian Bower.

Sergeant Milton Horner, of Fort Thomas, is here with his sister, Mrs. Carl Vogel.

Edgar Wyatt, who is employed in Winchester, was here Sunday.

Miss Kathryn Koch returned to her home in Falmouth, Friday, after a two weeks' visit with her cousin, Miss Marie Bower.

Ladies' Aid of the Christian Church met at the home of Mrs. Frank Moore, on Center street, Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Alma Faulkner, of Hazard, has returned home after spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Moore.

Mrs. H. N. Jones and daughter, Louise Moore, of Stanford, are the guests of Mrs. Lucy Moore.

Dr. Harlan Dudley, of Jefferson, Ohio, a graduate of Oberlin College and Johns Hopkins Medical School, will be Assistant Physician in Berea this year.

R. C. Miller returned last Wednesday from a very pleasant and successful visit to the Mayo Bros. Hospital at Rochester, Minn.

Mrs. Bettie Allen of Panola, was visiting friends and relatives in Berea, Sunday.

Prof. E. F. Dizney took his eighth grade class, of the Graded School, to Boonesboro, Wednesday. There were about forty in the happy party. An all-day picnic was enjoyed by all, with bathing and other sports.

The Rev. C. A. Van Winkle, a former pastor of the Berea Christian Church, occupied the pulpit last Sunday in the absence of Brother Hudspeth. Mr. Van Winkle is well and favorably remembered by a wide circle of Berea friends, who were happy to meet him again and to hear him once more preach the Gospel with his old-time vigor and faithfulness.

A company of Berea students left on Saturday evening for Ft. Sheridan, Ill., where they will enter the Student Training Camp for a four weeks' course prior to re-entering College at Berea next month. The company was composed of the following young men: Owen Batson, Jasper Redden, Alvin Glasecock, R. C. Miller and Chas. Waters. John Ledford arrived Wednesday, for a few weeks, prior to his entrance into the Service. He has been with a printing firm in Cincinnati and will be with the College Printing Department until his enlistment.

Captain Matt Isaacs, of Camp Taylor, spent a few days in Berea, last week.

Word has come from the Berea members of the Student Reserve, whose names appear elsewhere in these columns, that they are pleasantly located at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and their connection with the U. S. is both satisfactory and profitable. Their address is Co. 21, S.A.T.C., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Tom Adams, who works in Hazard, has been visiting for a few days with his mother, Mrs. Sallie Adams, at her home on Center St.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dean and children spent the first of the week with relatives in Jackson County.

Mrs. B. P. Jones, of Warren, visited at the first of the week in Berea with her mother and sister.

Misses Una and Ora Gabbard left Saturday for an extended visit with friends at Red House and other places.

Miss Ruth Davis left Tuesday for Cleveland, Ohio, where she has a position. She will stay with her sister, Mrs. Frank Roy.

T. B. Stephenson and family are moving this week, into their new home on Center street.

Mrs. Edna Berryman and little daughter, Geneva, of Lexington, left at the first of the week, after an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Gabbard. Mrs. Gabbard accompanied her as far as Richmond.

The Rev. J. L. Garcia, a Berea student of the years '06-'11, is a Berea visitor this week. Mr. Garcia graduated from Colgate University, and was later appointed to a mission field in Cuba by the Baptist Home Mission Board, of New York City. He has done efficient work in his chosen field of labor as a preacher, and also as a teacher in the "Colegios Internacionales," the leading University in Cuba. He expects to spend next year in study at the University of Chicago. Mr. Garcia is accompanied by his sister, Maria, who will enter the Academy Department of Berea as a student this year.

Grant Huff was in Harrodsburg on business, the first of the week.

Dr. R. H. Cowley returned this week from a very pleasant vacation spent in Lorain and other places in Ohio.

Messrs. Howard Hudson and H. C. Christopher returned last week from their Extension work in Elliott County, and report a profitable and pleasant trip, though the heat was intense. They were shown great courtesy by the school officials and teachers and were invited to address the Teachers' Institute, which was in session at Sandy Hook. Several students from Elliott County are expected to enter school in Berea this fall.

The Rev. B. H. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts returned from their vacation last Friday. Their travels included visits in Idaho, Washington, Oregon and at various points in the Canadian Northwest. They report that the outlook is promising for a bumper crop of grain in the western States and provinces of Canada this fall.

Applications will be received for the position of primary teacher of the Berea Graded School. Send all applications to W. E. Farmer, Berea, Ky. ad.

FOR SALE
House and lot in Berea, on Center street. House is plastered and has 6 rooms and 2 porches. 4 stall barn, coal house, wood house, hen house, buggy shed and other necessary out buildings. Good bored well with pump. I am offering this property at a great bargain and will sell on easy terms. For further information, call on
T. B. Stephenson,
ad.-11. Center St., Berea, Ky.

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WITH THE CHURCHES

United Service

In the pavilion, Sunday evening at 7:30, Dr. B. H. Roberts will be the preacher, and will give some account of his travels in the West. Everybody will want to hear him. Come. Committee.

Union Church

The Sunday-school with classes for all at 9:45. Preaching service at 11 a.m.

A cordial invitation is extended to all visitors in our city as well as to all citizens to unite with us in these services.

The pastor occupied the pulpit last Sunday, after a vacation of several weeks. He brought an instructive message on the topic, "Legitimate Discontent."

Dr. Raine gave a brief outline of his work as Y.M.C.A. chaplain in Camp Shelby, Miss., at the close of the morning sermon, which was much appreciated.

First Baptist Church

Sunday-school at 9:45 a.m. We have carefully graded classes for all ages, with separate class rooms.

Preaching service at 11 a.m.

The B. Y. P. U. service at 6:45. We extend a hearty welcome to all to unite with us in these services.

Rev. E. B. English, Pastor

Christian Church
Bible School at 9:45 a.m.
Communion service and preaching at 11 a.m.

Rev. W. J. Hudspeth, Pastor

Methodist Church
Bible School at 9:45 a.m.
Preaching services at 11 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

The public in general and the new converts in particular are earnestly invited to attend these services.

Rev. Larrabee, Pastor

REVIVAL AT GLADES CHURCH

A series of protracted meetings are in progress at the Glades Christian Church, with good interest and a large attendance. Evangelist Greenwell is ably assisted by Mr. Gamble as leader in the service of song. Quite a number of young people have expressed their faith in Jesus Christ as the Son of God. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend the services.

COMMUNITY PATRIOTIC PLAY TIME

August 30, 5 p.m., at Children's Playground

The Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, as a part of the war-time children's year program, urges that recreation abundant and decent be provided for the children and youth. Recreation is a means of relieving the nervous tension of war, of keeping the sanity and balance which are essential now.

Berea children have had a splendid and well-managed play ground provided for them this summer. They have a chance to test their physical vigor. Certain standard tests have been devised: a standing broad jump of 5 feet, 9 inches, a run of sixty yards in eight and three-fifths seconds, and the ability to chin himself four times, entitled a boy to the first certificate of physical fitness. A girl can win her certificate by demonstrating her ability to throw a basketball into its goal twice out of six trials, at a distance of fifteen feet, and by running a potato race in 42 seconds.

The tests are progressive and a year later, the child who qualifies for the first certificate may compete for the second one. We will have the Badge Test.

Fathers, mothers, all come with the children to the playground, August 30, 5 p.m. Bring your supper, simple war-time suppers. Let's eat together, sing together and play together. Everybody come and have a good time.

CITIZEN LOOKS GOOD TO HIM
(Continued From Page One)

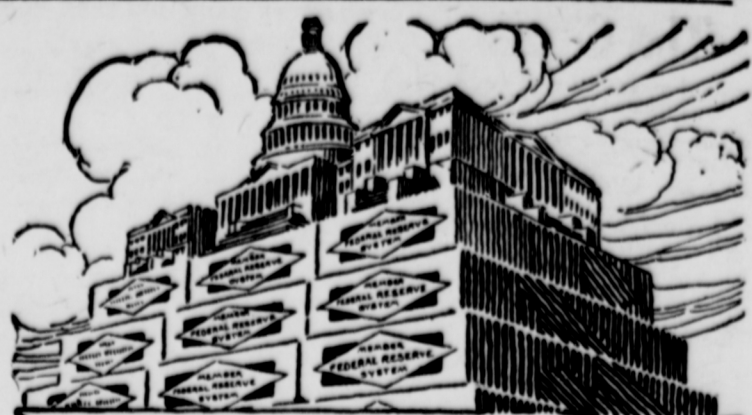
ing note is "Service!" I ran on to "Sunny" H. E. Taylor, in Paris, while back from the line on escort duty—our first rencontre in five years. Our behavior was so vivacious even for that volatile metropolis, that passing Parisians put their tongues in their cheeks and murmured "beaucoup zig-zag," which is French for "noncomposmentis."

Time for letter-writing is as brief as my appetite, for better receipt is voracious.

Norman Allan Imrie, Captain, 4th Div. Wing; Can. C. R. C., B. E. F.

THREE HOGS FOUND
On the premises of W. J. Huff, Big Hill pike, one mile from Berea, on Wednesday, August 14. Owner may have the same by paying for the feed, damage and the insertion of this advertisement.

ad.-8. W. J. Huff.



Supporting the Government

WE are supporting the government by membership in the Federal Reserve System, the backbone of the nation's banking organization. This enables us to do our share in assisting the government in handling its financial problems, and to extend to business and industry their proper measure of accommodation.

Berea National Bank

Berea, Kentucky

GET READY FOR

THE BERE A FAIR

Sept. 5, 6, 7, 1918

Our catalogue has been greatly enlarged by adding a splendid list of prizes on Farm and Garden Products and Ladies' and Children's Hand Made Articles. 10% of gate receipt to go to Red Cross.

For Catalogue address

E. T. FISH, Secretary

Berea - - - - - Kentucky

BEREA FOLKS AT CHAUTAUQUA

Chautauqua Lake, near Buffalo, N. Y., is on a bit of land, 600 feet above Lake Erie, which is almost always blessed by cool weather in summer.

On its shores, Bishop Vincent established a religious and educational camp-meeting, which is one of the great inventions of the age, and has been a blessing to thousands and thousands of people who gather here for rest, recreation and religious and educational benefits of a high order. Here, the greatest speakers and musicians of the country are to be heard, and the expenses are such that all who are in earnest can come and share the good things. This is the original Chautauqua; smaller camps of the same kind have been started in many places.

Berea College owns a cottage on these grounds and some of its workers are here every summer. This year, Pres. and Mrs. Frost, Bro. Knight and wife and Miss Merrow are among those here.

Many Berea people are here for a longer or shorter time. Among them are Miss Soule, once Dean of Women at Berea, and Dana M. Bailey, once leader of the Berea Band, who is regularly employed by the Redpath Bureau in musical work.

But Berea's particular star is Mrs. Frank Abney, who takes a diploma with six seals for completing a four years' course of reading. Her husband accompanied her here, and they will visit Niagara Falls and take a trip on Lake Erie before returning. The graduating class in this reading course is made up of hundreds from all parts of the country, only a small portion of whom have as many as six seals. As they marched along the flower-

strawn roadway, thru the Golden Gate, Mrs. Abney, because of her name in the alphabet, had a place at the very head of the procession. Hurrah for Berea!

BEREA HEADS THE LIST

The Librarian of Berea College has received word from the Library Commission of Kentucky, that Berea headed the list in the drive which was made last spring to procure books for the soldiers. Berea, with a population of 1510, gave 1008 books, a percentage of 66. Flemingsburg, with a population of 1268, is second in the honor roll, with a total of 602 books given, a percentage of 47. Berea has set a pace in giving to all branches of the Army service, which might well be followed by many larger cities and towns having greater resources at their command.

FOR SALE

A real nice home in Berea, 1/2 block from Post Office, about two acres land, one-half in young orchard. Good six room dwelling, basement 18x22 feet, electric lights, well at door, plenty out-buildings. Price \$3,000.

Also a farm of about 40 acres, half way between Berea and Walhaceton; 1/2 under cultivation and 1/2 in small timber, all under fence, no buildings, good bearing orchard. This land is poor, but pays well and a mighty big bargain at \$800. Terms: Cash, Liberty Bonds or clean stock of merchandise.

See W. B. Harris, owner, ad.

FOR SALE

7 sows and 40 pigs, from two to four months old. W. M. Garrison. 2 1/2 miles west of Berea. ad-8.

F. L. MOORE'S Jewelry Store

FOR
First Class Repairing
AND
Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BERE A, KY.

SAVE WATER!

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO WATER PATRONS

TO meet legitimate domestic requirements, water must not be used for sprinkling purposes, nor for building operations until further notice.

CAUTION!

Use Water Sparingly—Do Not Waste It

WHERE water is used for sprinkling, allowed to run, or where water fixtures are not kept in good order, the waterworks will exercise its right to discontinue supply forthwith and without further notice.

Berea College

In effect August 20, 1918.
Action of Prudential
Committee

By HOWARD E. WAY
Custodian of Properties

Phone in case
of trouble

TOWN 194, COLLEGE 16

Berea Has a Splendid Drill Hall and Parade Grounds

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

Subscription Rates
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.50
Six Months85
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The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

AN HONORABLE CAREER

By Prof. J. R. Robertson

During a short stay in Hendersonville, N. C., it was my privilege to share in a memorial service to a county official of fifty years continuous service.

Such a career is a rare one and merits more than passing notice. Judge C. M. Pace has served his county for half a century, and is still rugged and likely to continue in office for many years yet.

Although a Republican, he has enjoyed the votes of both parties. In the audience were men who voted for him fifty years ago and expect to do so again.

This faithful and upright official of his county has been Probate Judge for his county and Clerk of the Superior Court. The memorial was given by the Bar Association of the county, which includes many able men.

Such a career of honest, efficient service merits recognition and there were present representatives from adjoining counties and states and it was my own privilege to bring to the aged public servant the greetings of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

An occasion like this is a concrete reminder of the opportunity that a county office presents to one who looks upon his position in the right way and serves the public instead of making the public serve him; who has his hands on all the affairs of the people for good instead of having his hands in the pockets of the people, to draw out what he can.

It is fitting, too, that recognition should be given to a public servant while he is still in office and alive. Public service is full of annoying experiences and a public official is a target for all kinds of harsh criticism. A word of approval now and then, when merited, is like oil which soothes the frictions of social life and brings a more whole-hearted and efficient service.

TRIBUTE TO REV. D. W. BROWN

In a letter received last week from Monroe City, Ind., the Rev. E. E. Young writes as a personal friend concerning the splendid work accomplished by the late Rev. D. Wendell Brown, whose obituary appeared recently in our columns. We quote a closing paragraph from Mr. Young's letter:

"In the passing of D. W. Brown, a circle of young preachers has been broken into, who look back to the good old days at U. C. Barboursville, but may we all look forward to that day when there shall be no breaking of friendships, or sadness of heart, because of the loss of those we have loved and lost."

Government Sends An Urgent Call

The President of the Civil-Service Commission recently wired:

"Need for stenographers and typists at Washington grows more acute daily. Increase effort all possible."

The Government and business concerns are short five hundred thousand bookkeepers and stenographers, and are offering beginners salaries never before heard of.

The Government drafted our Civil-Service Bookkeeping Set, and about EIGHTY-FIVE per cent of the Government stenographers write the shorthand system that we teach—THE BEST evidence that our courses are THE BEST.

Take, BY MAIL, our eight-weeks Civil-Service Mercantile Bookkeeping Course or our Simplified Shorthand Course, the latter course consisting of THIRTY LESSONS, and we guarantee you from \$5 to \$125 a month as soon as you qualify. Money back if not satisfied. Two hundred thousand satisfied, money-making former students. Clip, fill out, and send us the following coupon:

COUPON

DRAUGHON'S COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn.

Send me FREE, your book on Home Study, and tell me about your new plan of teaching—the plan whereby it is EASY to learn. BY MAIL, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, etc. This notice was clipped from THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky.

Yours truly,

(Name)

(Address)

A LETTER FROM DELBERT COOK

Written to Mr. James Burgess

Camp Meade, Md., Aug. 14, 1918.

Dear Mr. Burgess:—Pardon me for intruding upon you by means of a short message which I shall scribble down while at leisure here in one of the many Y.M.C.A.'s of Camp Meade.

My pleasant memory of you, as one of Berea's most faithful workers, prompts me to write a few words of appreciation for the interest you manifested in me while I was in school, or working for the College. I am unable to express the full strength of my feelings in behalf of Berea College and its earnest workers, but, just the same, my heart goes back to them, and in my memory will always stick the impressions of self-sacrifice and service which they have so successfully planted there.

While I was at Berea, everyone seemed to be interested in me and anxious to see that temptation was gotten clear out of my reach. All influences tended toward good, rather than bad, in that place of brotherly love, but in the Army, if I come in touch with Christian influence I have to first spend a while in earnest search and close observation to find it, and then to locate a spirit of service. I usually have to go to the "Y."

I know that all the Berea boys who are in the Army must feel that they are millionaires, because they have been taught to use their conscience and to rely somewhat upon their own judgments. I myself feel greatly indebted to those faithful few who have so carefully nursed me into the stage of development where I feel capable of assuming some worthy responsibility.

Army life is a pleasure for me, rather than a drudgery, and I am mighty glad that I have been considered worthy of the service.

My duty, at present, is to serve as assistant cook in the Machine Gun Company of the 17th Inf. We cooks endure a rather high temperature in order to fix for the boys a palatable mess, but we enjoy the work and are always repaid by watching the sun-tanned huskies make away with the "chow."

The machine guns now used by the U. S. are something awful. They will shoot seven hundred times a minute, and their range is three thousand yards. Last Monday morning, my Company went out for a little practice and each one was allowed to do some shooting. Imagine the excitement which this made for us, because it was our first experience with the gun. We mowed some stumps right off even with the ground.

There are many things of interest in the Army, and many are worth mentioning. However, time does not permit.

We boys know how to appreciate letters from friends back at home, because the letters are our friends in the Army. Your kind words of advice and encouragement will always be eagerly read and doubly appreciated by

Your sincere friend,
Delbert Burton Cook,
Machine Gun Co., 17 Inf.,
Camp Meade, Md.

JOINT MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY AND INDIANA SOCIAL WORKERS

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Conference of Social Workers at Louisville, August 14, it was decided to accept an invitation from the Executive Council of the Indiana Conference, to meet in joint session in Evansville, Ind., early in October. The Kentucky conference is invited to go to Evansville, as the guests of the Indiana workers.

This conference promises to be the most interesting one ever held by the Kentucky social workers. The chairman of the Councils of Defense in Kentucky, Indiana counties, Red Cross, members of the Women's Council of National Defense, other people engaged in the great war program, will be invited.

One day of the conference will be devoted to an all-Kentucky program. This will possibly be held in Henderson. Speakers, well-known in the social work of the two states, and the nation, will appear on the program.

The officers and members of the Executive Committee attending the Louisville meeting were: Judge Baldrick and Judge Greene, of the Juvenile Court, Elwood Street, Secretary of the Associated Charities of Louisville, Charles Strull, Secy. of the Associated Jewish Charities, Miss Ingram, of the Louisville Neighborhood House and Prof. John F. Smith of Berea Academy.

NOTES BY THE WAY

By LeVant Dodge

Having been kindly invited to furnish The Citizen family with jottings connected with the trip of Mrs. Dodge and myself to National G.A.R. Encampment, at Portland, Oregon, I send this installment from Arlington, 142 miles short of our destination.

Our round-trip tickets were procured at Cincinnati, on August 1, the first day on which the old soldiers and those connected with them, could enjoy the very generous rate of one cent a mile, granted by the Government. The principal cities on our going route are St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Salt Lake City. As we return, we expect to be in Seattle, Spokane, St. Paul and Chicago.

While talking with a prominent comrade on a Cincinnati sidewalk, I heard the words, "Professor Dodge," close by. They came from Harrell Van Winkle, who is hastening his preparations for crossing the ocean and helping to crush the Huns, those outlaws of the human race.

In crossing the broad plains of Kansas, August 3, we had a first-class opportunity of "enjoying" one of the hottest days ever known in that region. Along the way, the temperature was variously reported from 110 to 113 degrees. Not entirely melted, the hot breeze burned my face, though the sun did not strike it.

In Salt Lake City, we heard two noon concerts in the vast Mormon tabernacle, seating 8,000 or 10,000 people, the wondrous organ making the melody seem to come from various directions.

Also, we sat for three hours in the Orpheum Theater, witnessing that greatest of photoplays, "Hearts of the World." We were almost oblivious of time and place, while D. W. Griffith's triumph of art brought before us, upon the screen, various characteristic scenes in a peaceful French village, followed by the call to arms, the onslaught of the invader, the horrors of German occupation, and the bloody struggles attending the re-occupation by the Allies. The cheers of the audience, as French, English, Scottish, Irish, and finally American, troops joined in the fray, seemed to guarantee that never will there be war between us and any of our partners in fighting the battles of humanity.

Our stop-over at Weiser, Idaho, turned out to be only from 11:30 p. m. to 4:00 a. m., and left the regret that we could not see the former Berean, the Rev. E. A. Paddock, or the flourishing Industrial Institute which he founded.

We now are having a delightful visit at the hospitable home of Lena Sayers, Berea class of 1890, now Mrs. A. L. Huff. It is a restful preparation for the strenuous duties of the Encampment next week. Some account of it may be expected for The Citizen two weeks later than the one containing these brevities.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH

No one who travels far these days in the Southern mountains, can be mistake about the rapid industrial development that is going on. Mining, lumbering, the building of huge industrial plants are to be found everywhere. One is surprised to find so many pulp mills in certain sections of the highlands. The thousands of acres of conifer woods are melting away before the lumberman's saw and the woodman's axe.

South-western North Carolina has long stood near the front in this kind of development. A number of great pulp mills are rapidly converting forests into pulp for paper and the numerous other articles made from cellulose.

A most interesting industrial center is rapidly developing along the Little Tennessee River in the border region between North Carolina and Tennessee. The Knoxville Power Company is erecting immense power dams in this locality. The electrical power generated here will be transmitted to the great aluminum plant at West Maryville, to Knoxville and many other centers.

This is but one instance of the many enterprises going on in various parts of the mountains. The wheels of industry are turning in many of the most remote places. A new order of life is rapidly creeping into the valleys and upon the plateaus. In a few years, many of the most remote places will be penetrated by the railroads and stirred by the whirl of machinery. The people of the remote valleys must adapt themselves to a new order of things. Every force that gives proper direction to the highland youth in these changing times, will contribute largely to the welfare of the mountain homes of tomorrow.

JACKSON COUNTY FAIR

In this issue is found the announcement of the Jackson County Fair, which was organized last year, and the first fair held last October, which was pronounced by all who attended, to be the best mountain fair in Kentucky. This fair ground is one mile from the new town of Bond, and in the town of Annville. With such rapid growth, these two towns have grown together and make up one of the most beautiful towns in Kentucky. The R. R. Railway Co. penetrates this valley and a new, beautiful country is now tapped by rail and is becoming the Mecca of Eastern Kentucky. This is the center for several counties in Kentucky. If you want to meet your friends from 5 or 6 counties, you don't want to miss this fair, as prospects are good for the largest crowd at any fair in Eastern Kentucky. A good premium list; racing each day and other good attractions. You want to attend the fair.

EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS ITEMS

(Continued from Page Eight)
Emmal Rice, Owen Johnson and Talt Eubank, all soldier boys of Camp Meade, came home last week on a 30 day furlough.—John Pigg and daughters, of Red House, came here last Thursday to attend the protracted meeting, which will close tonight.

POWELL COUNTY

Clay City

Clay City, Aug. 18.—Hot and dry weather still prevails here and all kinds of vegetation is suffering considerable; corn and pastures are also needing rain very badly.—Rev. A. C. Rose, of Winchester, who is identified with the Latter Day Saints sect, closed a very rousing, ten days tent meeting, on Hardwick's Creek last Tuesday night.—Judge A. P. Johnson, our local barber, left yesterday, for Latonia to spend a few days with his twin sister, who resides there.—Mrs. Carrie Groves has taken charge of the Post Office here, to succeed Harrison O'Rear, who resigned some time ago. Miss Reece Shimmfessel will be her assistant.—Charley Hardman, who has been drilling on Hardwick's Creek since spring, had the misfortune to get his arm broken when the derrier of the rig fell, recently.—G. W. Clark lost a very valuable milk cow, worth a hundred dollars, from an unknown cause, the

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

past week.—The work on the Lul-begud road, from Clay City to the Clark County line, has been resumed and its completion will be pushed right thru. A State man is in charge.—Aunt Bet. (Smith, of the Vaughn's Mill section, died the past week from infirmities of old age. She was 74 years old.—Jack Harris has accepted a position with the A. P. Johnson barber shop.

her aunt at this place.—J. W. Wallace lost a fine horse August 19. The exact cause is not known.—Bailey Gentry, who has been on the sick list, is able to be out again.—The Rev. Childress is holding a revival at this place.—Walter Gibson has been visiting his father-in-law, John Ely.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Cooksburg

Cooksburg, Aug. 18.—People in this part are much out of heart on account of two bad storms striking the corn.—S. S. Griffin made a business trip to Nicholasville the first of the week.—People in this vicinity are planning to put out wheat this year.—Miss Candis Morris and sister, Virgie, Miss Maggie Singleton and sister, Laura, spent Saturday with Mrs. C. L. Thomas.—Mrs. Lella Mink, of Livingston, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Griffin, of this place.—Several are planning to attend church at Corinth the fourth Sunday in August.—Road working is all the go in this part.—School is progressing nicely with a good attendance.—Mrs. Bettie Allen visited her daughter, Mrs. Emmett Mullins, of Mullins Station, Wednesday.

Wildie

Wildie, Aug. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wolf went to Tennessee last week for a few days' visit.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chasteen and children, of Hiatt, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Brannaman.—Misses Ella and Margaret Dotson are visiting Miss Ella Nash at Berea.—J. C. Bullen received a card last week, that his son, Thomas, had arrived safely overseas.—Mrs. Stella Laswell and children, of Brush Creek, was with Misses Lou and Edith Phillips, Sunday and Monday.—We are needing rain very badly in this part.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

Fine Rockcastle County Farm

We Will On

September 4, 1918, at 2:00 O'clock

On account of the old age of the owner, Mr. D. G. Martin, sell at public auction the farm, known as the Dave Martin Farm, consisting of 496 acres, 4 miles from Berea, in Rockcastle county, on the edge of the Madison-Rockcastle line. It is one of the best timber and stock farms in the State of Kentucky, there being estimated nearly 5,000 ties and 300,000 feet of saw timber on the place. All the saw timber is pine and oak. The L. & N. Railroad has a station on each end of the farm.

About 150 acres of farm is cleared and in high state of cultivation. Has a good dwelling house, tenant house, barns and all improvements. Is close to Post Office and Berea College and has good roads leading in every direction. Well watered with running water.

As this farm is susceptible of subdivision it will be offered first in two tracts and then as a whole and the bid which realizes the most money accepted.

Tract No. 1—Contains about 296 acres and includes all the improvements and most all of the cleared land. There is some saw and tie timber on this tract.

Tract No. 2—Consists of 200 acres and includes most of the timber. There is some cleared land on this tract and is a fine building site.

The farm as a whole is a good place and is one if not the finest cattle and sheep farms in the state. Possession given January 1, 1919, with seeding privileges this fall.

TERMS: One-third cash, balance in one and two years with interest at 6 per cent. Lien retained on the land for deferred payments.

MADISON REALTY CO.

Col. Jesse Cobb, Auctioneer

Richmond, Kentucky

Education at Berea Is in Reach of All Who Aspire

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

A REAL CORN SOLDIER

Orlando, Ky., July 20, 1918.
Mr. Robert F. Spence,
Berea, Ky.

My Dear County Agent:—

I will write you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along in my corn this year. I have laid it by in good condition; it is loose and pretty clean.

I would like to see you about those War Savings Stamps you want me to buy. I am glad to tell you we have signed up and pledged to take \$500.00 worth of stamps. This is for the entire family.

My corn is tasseling, some of it, and some of it is not big enough yet. We have got a good crop this year. We have got in about 40 acres of corn this year. I have had to work so much I have not got to go to school any this year, but expect to start the week after next.

I will get thru laying by the corn the 25th of this month. I am keeping my record book up the best I know how, and have studied some of my lessons. I have just got an acre of corn this year, so I have wrote about all I know for this time. Answer soon.

Yours as a club member,
Roscoe Proctor.

Ed. Note.—This boy is growing an acre of corn—corn looking fine. He also has 1/4 acre of navy beans. Last year he grew corn, raising 55 bushels per acre. His corn and beans are growing on a poor, rocky hill side. If Roscoe can do this, other boys can. There are more than a score of others doing the same thing in Rockcastle County.

A PATRIOTIC CLUB MEMBER

Berea, Ky., July 19, 1918.
Mr. R. F. Spence,
Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:—

A few lines from our Agriculture Club at Scaffold Cane school, to let you know we are one of your Clubs and doing our bit.

I have visited Chairman of each division; they are doing fine. I met one or two that did not know how to keep record book. I showed them the best I knew how.

Our pigs are looking fine; chickens are very well; there are some that are having some trouble with the gaps. Our corn is good and beans are up fine. Irish potatoes are looking very good for such dry weather.

Mr. Spence, Mama is using some Irish potatoes out of my patch. Will it be all right to keep the number of gallons that she uses and put it down in record book?

We never get out of heart. We think of our soldiers and allies in Europe, fighting. Our boys are the best fighters in the world. They must be fed so as to maintain their qualities.

Our enemies are not well fed; their stamina will break down under rations of bread made of ground straw and potatoes; such as the Austrian prisoners state they are living on.

It has often been said that food will win the war. We will change this and say that well-fed men will win the war. Combination of good men and good food, with the principles that we are fighting for, will certainly bring victory to the Allies, and his club keeps in mind that we are in this war for victory. So the women and children on the farms and in the homes can keep our men in the trenches well-fed. Yes, we club members of Scaffold Cane school will do our bit.

Winnie Hackett.

Ed. Note.—Winnie is Secretary of Scaffold Cane Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club. She is certainly doing her part in this great war. She visits and talks to her club members. More girls like her are wanted.

TO MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL CLUBS RAISING PIGS:

It is very necessary, if your pig is making rapid and profitable gains, that you keep it on good pasture of some kind, all of the time. A gain of one pound, when a pig is on good pasture, costs only one-half to two-thirds as much as when no pasture is provided. The legumes, such as alfalfa, red and white clover, are excellent pastures for hogs. Bluegrass is also very good.

The legume pasture plants supply a large amount of protein which was discussed in the last letter, but blue grass, in the middle of the summer, does not contain a large proportion of this growth-producing material. On the contrary, however, in spring and early summer and again in the fall, blue grass contains a large amount of protein; consequently, if the pig is not on

blue grass pasture, it is necessary to use more of some concentrated protein food, such as tankage, middlings, soy bean meal, etc. For example 100 pounds of crushed shelled corn and 10 pounds of tankage is a good mixture for pigs on blue grass, while 5 to 7 pounds of tankage mixed with 100 pounds of crushed shelled corn would be sufficient if the pigs were on a legume pasture.

To make good bone development possible, the pig must have plenty of mineral matter in the ration. Certain feeds, such as tankage, skim-milk, clover and alfalfa, contain a large percent of mineral matter. Corn contains very little. Regardless of the kind of feed being used, however, it is an excellent plan to keep a supply of some mineral mixture in the trough or box where the pig can help itself at any time. A mixture of the following materials is good for this purpose:

- 2 bushels of charcoal or slaked coal.
- 1 bushel wood ashes.
- 2 quarts slaked lime.
- 2 pounds salt.

Don't forget that your pig needs a great deal of cool, fresh water these hot days. A pig is exactly like a boy or girl in this respect. If there is no natural water supply in the pasture where your pig is running, you should put fresh water in a trough for it at least three times each day. Be sure, too, that there is plenty of shade in the pasture. A pig would get very hot lying out in the sun all day.

Uncle Sam is counting on you to raise a good pig this year in doing your bit to help win the war. Don't fail him. Let's adopt "Care and Kindness," as our slogan in the club work. If you practice these, the pig will do its part.

Yours, very sincerely,
Robert F. Spence,
County Agent,
Berea, Ky.

TIME FOR THE WORTHLESS DOG TO GO

Fifteen years ago, where I live, nearly every farm had its flock of sheep. Today, there are only four farms where sheep are raised. There is plenty of land producing nothing, where a good-sized flock of sheep could be thriving. The reason is mostly dogs.

We have in the country today, many thousands of worthless dogs that are doing nothing but eating and destroying things. The cause of so many worthless dogs is that there are so many men keeping dogs who are not able to keep them and who don't need them. I have seen tenant farmers with six to ten children, who kept four or five dogs. They hardly ever made more than enough foodstuff to do them till May or June. They had to make a crop and work for what they ate and wait from then till something was raised. They kept and fed, or tried to feed, these dogs instead of feeding a hog or some chickens.

These four farmers whom I spoke of, who keep sheep, have taken the situation into their own hands. They warned the neighbors that every stray dog found on their premises would be killed. They had to kill a few to let the people know that they meant what they said. Some of the neighbors told them if they caught their dogs on their farm by themselves, they would kill them. Those who didn't want their dogs killed kept them tied, and the result is that there is hardly ever a raid. Then it is done by some dog that lives two or three miles away.

What we need is a tax of ten dollars on each dog. This would cause all of the worthless dogs to be killed and done away with. I like a good dog as well as any man, but I hate a dog as much as any man could, who is all the time gone from home, killing sheep, sucking eggs, breaking into smokehouses, or something else. It is getting time for people to wake up and swat the worthless dog. If a man needs a dog and is able to keep one, let him get one that is worth something. If he doesn't earn ten dollars and his board in a year, you had better do away with him at once.

Cloyd Gibson.
—In Southern Agriculturist.

Country of Little Water.

Alaska has been called the land of the "great unwashed," and it is said that in some parts of the country water retails at \$1 a bucket. In still other sections clothes are washed in the rivers, and women have been seen "treading blankets" when the water was so cold as to turn their feet and ankles beet red.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past. This adds \$6.00 to the former expenses of the girls and \$15.00 to the expenses of the boys, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	12.25	12.25	12.25
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918..	24.25	25.25	26.25
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30..	12.25	12.25	12.25
Total for Term	\$36.50	\$37.50	\$38.50
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	10.50	10.50	10.50
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918..	22.50	23.50	24.50
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30..	10.50	10.50	10.50
Total for Term	\$33.00	\$34.00	\$35.00

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

	Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business		
	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.

Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.

Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye Treatment, Nose and Ear, General Practice

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

Robert H. Cowley, M.D., Physician
Mrs. Anna Powell Hackett, Superintendent

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

CANNED TOMATOES

Try These Recipes For Canning
Soup Vegetables and Tomato
Sauce

The tomato is most frequently canned in the home for stewing purposes, but as they are plentiful this year, and as the housewife will have an abundance of empty jars, owing to the fruit shortage, the following recipes will, no doubt, be very welcome, as well as timely. The tomato is used in the diet, not so much for its food value, as for the mineral salts which it contains, and for this reason, we add bread, serve it as sauce, with meat loaf and use it as a dressing for spaghetti, rice, beans and other cereal foods. Tomato pulp, to which milk has been added, makes a delicious, inexpensive and nutritious dish.

Tomato Pulp

Place the tomatoes in boiling water for two minutes, plunge them immediately into cold water, and remove the skins and cores. Place the tomatoes in a kettle and boil them for thirty minutes. Pass the tomato pulp thru a sieve, pack in hot glass jars, and add a teaspoon of salt to each quart. Sterilize in the hot water bath for twenty-five minutes. This pulp, when opened, should be measured, half and half, with whole cow's milk, or if skimmed milk is used, a tablespoon of butter should be added. Serve very hot.

Soup Vegetables

Tomatoes, corn, string beans, peppers, butter beans and parsley may be canned for soup vegetable. Prepare the string beans, butter beans and peppers by cooking them, as for canning separately. Blanch them for fully fifteen minutes in boiling water, cold dip them, cook the corn on the cob for ten minutes, cut off, and pack each sterilized jar about one-quarter full of corn, add the beans and peppers and parsley, which has been washed, chopped and parboiled, until the jar is about half full of these vegetables. Then pour the hot tomato pulp over them until the jar is full. Place the jars in the boiler and sterilize them for three hours. Never can cabbage, onions, or any other vegetable that will keep of itself, with soup vegetables, for this wastes jar space.

TAKE CARE OF THE CHILD'S DIET

A great part of the illness among children up to six years of age is due to poor nutrition. This does not mean always that the food they get is insufficient in quantity, but that it is of the wrong kind. Little children have no reserve to draw upon. They must grow and develop as well as live. They cannot stand a small part of the privation adults can endure. For this reason, the food for these little folks is a matter of supreme importance. There should be three good meals a day for them, the heaviest at noon. Plenty of milk—from one to two pints daily—should be included, with an abundance of fresh vegetables and cereals. Heavy foods should be avoided, as well as pastries and under ripe fruits. Eggs, fish, ripe fruits and cereals may be given freely, with meats in limited quantities. The farm is the best place in the world to raise a child, so far as diet is concerned, but there, as elsewhere, neglect may work much mischief.

—Southern Agriculturist.

Always add a teaspoon of salt to each quart can of vegetables.

Tomato Sauce

- 1 quart of tomato pulp
- 1 small onion
- 1 pepper
- 1 teaspoon of salt
- 1 tablespoon of brown sugar
- 1 tablespoon vinegar
- mixed spices

Seal and peel the tomatoes, add the other ingredients and cook until the peppers and onions are tender. Purchase a five-cent package of mixed cloves and tie them in a small cheese-cloth bag. Place these in the tomatoes while they are cooking in the open kettle; when the sauce has become seasoned to taste, remove them, rinse the bag and save it until required for catsup or another canning of sauce. The twenty minutes required for stewing the tomatoes, for any of these purposes will properly sterilize the bag, and in this manner quite an economy may be effected, for a spice bag may be used five or six times.

Tomato Paste

- 1 quart thick strained tomato pulp
- 1 slice of onion
- 4 tablespoons of chopped, sweet red pepper pulp, or 1 teaspoon of aprika
- 1 teaspoon of salt
- 1 teaspoon of sugar
- 1 tablespoon of mixed spices

Cook the spices, tied in a bag with the tomato pulp, in a pan over boiling hot water for about three hours, or until the paste is thick enough to hold the shape of a spoon when tested by dipping out a spoonful. Bottle hot, in freshly scalded bottles, cork and seal with wax or paraffine.

This tomato paste is known to every European and is sold in all Italian stores in this country. Its value lies in the fact that it is concentrated and that any kind of a bottle may be used for storing it, provided it has been well boiled. It may be used for seasoning soup, beans, whether baked or boiled, spaghetti, rice, oatmeal or macaroni.

ANOTHER SUGAR SAVER

"Several years ago, we received a small sample package of sugar-beet seed," writes a subscriber in the August "Woman's Home Companion." "We had a little extra space in our garden, so we planted it. About harvest time, I visited a sugar beet factory and what I saw gave me the following idea, which proved so successful in saving sugar that we have always raised a few sugar beets. Wash and scrub every particle of dirt from the beets, cut in small pieces and fill dish-pan or very large kettle. Cover with cold water and boil until beets are very soft. Strain into another pan and cook syrup down until the desired consistency is obtained, being careful to skim all impurities from the syrup as it boils. Add a few drops of mepoline to give it color and flavor of maple sugar. Cool and bottle. This last fall, we made several gallons of syrup at practically no cost."

GIRLS HELP IN PRODUCTION OF AIRPLANES

Girls are helping in airplane production by splicing cables and in other ways, according to H. E. Miles, chairman of the section for industrial training for War Emergency of the Council of National Defense. Referring to the training department of a big manufacturing plant, he says:

"Each day there goes from this department into the factory proper, 30 new trained hands. The foremen were not particularly interested at first in this new work; now, however, they want only operatives from the training school. In this training room, girls learn in four days to splice wire cables for fuselage, doing the best work the Army inspectors ever saw. Then they go into the shop and with the advantage of the exact training they have had, can splice 55 daily, against a previous average of 40. Men operatives are now asking for night classes to enable them to take more highly skilled work."

Forget It

Regretting the mistakes of yesterday is a poor substitute for preventing the mistakes of the morrow. Even though the heart be sore for what is over and done, it is folly to sit down and bewail it. The future is before us, and needs clear vision, not eyes tear-dimmed.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By Rev. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1918, by Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 1

SOME LAWS OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

LESSON TEXTS—Luke 6:30-38; 21:3-4.
GOLDEN TEXT—Remember the words
of the Lord Jesus, how he said, it is more
blessed to give than to receive.—Acts 20:
35.

DEVOTIONAL READING—II Corin-
thians 9:6-15.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR
TEACHERS—Luke 16:9; Romans 12:8; II
Corinthians 9:6-15; Hebrews 13:16; Ezra 1:
2-4; I Chronicles 29:1-5.

The principles of ethics which shall
prevail in the earth when Jesus Christ
shall be king are entirely different
from those of the world. The worldly
spirit always inquires as to what gain
will accrue from an action or service.
Its policy is doing good for the sake
of getting good. Those who have been
made partakers of the divine nature,
who are really subjects of the king-
dom, do good because they have the
nature and spirit of God, not because
they expect something in return.

I. Give to Every Man That Asketh
of Thee (v. 30).

This does not mean that any request
that may be made by the idle, greedy
and selfish should be granted. Only
evil would result from such indiscrimi-
nate and unregulated giving. Such
benevolence would foster idleness and
selfishness. Oftentimes the worst
thing you can do for a man is to give
him money. The drunkard will only
spend it for more drink; the gambler
will continue his dissipation. The
meaning then is, give to the one ask-
ing the thing which he needs. The
man in poverty needs to be given a way
to earn his living, rather than to be
given money without the necessity of
labor. There is that in the human
heart which refuses charity, and
cries out for a means to honestly gain
a livelihood.

II. Of Him That Taketh Away Thy
Goods, Ask Them Not Again (v. 30).

"Ask" here means demand. It doubt-
less forbids the forcible demanding of
the return of that which has been
taken from one.

III. Do to Other Men as You Would
That They Should Do Unto You (v.
31-34).

This ethic puts life's activities on
the highest possible ground. He does
not say, refrain from doing that which
you would not like to be done to you,
as even Confucius taught; but to pos-
itively make the rule of your life the
doing to others as you would wish
them to do unto you. Loving those
who love us, doing good to those who
do good to us, and lending to those
from whom we hope to receive, is just
what all the sinners of the world are
doing. The child of the kingdom of
Christ is to be different.

IV. Love Your Enemies (v. 35).

That which is natural to the human
heart is to hate the enemy. To love
in the real sense means to sincerely
desire the good of even one's enemy
and willingness to do anything pos-
sible to bring that good. Such action
is only possible to those who have
been born again. Christ loved those
who hated him. He was willing even
to die for his enemies.

V. Lend, Hoping for Nothing Again
(v. 35).

This is what the Heavenly Father is
constantly doing. He is kind and gra-
cious unto the unthankful and the
wicked. He sends his rain and sun-
shine upon the unjust and sinners. He
makes fruitful the soil of those who
blaspheme his name. He thus does be-
cause it is his nature to do so.

VI. Be Merciful (v. 36).

The example for the imitation of the
disciple is the Heavenly Father.

VII. Judge Not (v. 37).

To judge does not mean the placing
of just estimates upon men's actions
and lives, for, "By their fruits ye shall
know them." The tree is judged by
the fruit it bears. The thorn tree does
not bear figs, nor the apple tree bear
grapes. Our only way of discerning
the character of men and women is
their actions. That which is con-
demned is censorious judgment—the
imputing of motives.

VIII. Condemn Not (v. 37).

This means that we should not pass
sentence upon men for their acts, for
to their own master they stand or fall
(Rom. 14:4). The real reason why
such action is not warranted is that
the bias of our hearts and the limita-
tion of our judgments render it im-
possible to righteously and intelli-
gently pass judgment.

IX. Forgive (v. 37).

Those who forgive shall be forgiven.
The one who has realized the forgiv-
ing mercy of God will be gracious and
forgiving toward others.

XI. Liberality Determined by What
Is Left (Luke 21:3-4).

The rich cast into the treasury much,
but it was from their abundance. The
poor widow cast in all that she had;
there was nothing left. God estimates
a gift by what one has left, not by
the size of the gift. To give the wid-
ow's mite is to give all. For the mil-
lionaire to give the widow's mite would
mean for him to give his millions.

Genius and Taste.

To say nothing of its holiness or
authority the Bible contains more
specimens of genius and taste than
any other volume in existence.—Lan-
dor.

THE WORK OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The Y.M.C.A. is cooperating with
every part of the United States Gov-
ernment, war-time commissions,
churches and other organizations.
Today we are ministering to the
1,670,000 men of our Army here and
abroad, to the 400,000 in the Navy, to
the entire French army of 5,000,000,
to the Italian army of three or four
million, and we are helping in Great
Britain's work. We are serving
25,000,000 men and boys, 34 times
more men and boys than we had in
our membership when America
entered the war.—From a speech
by Dr. John R. Mott, before a Spring-
field conference of Y.M.C.A. secre-
taries.

It is comforting to have the report
from our doctors, not only that our
army is physically the cleanest that
the world has ever known, but that
under modern surgical methods,
ninety per cent of our wounded men
in the hospitals will be restored to
the full enjoyment of their phys-
ical powers.

A bronze tablet containing the Ten
Commandments has been placed in
the front wall of the court house in
Pittsburg, Pa. It was presented by
members of all religious faiths, and
so far as known is the first action
of the kind in the history of the
world.—Watchman-Examiner.

DRINK

General Pershing says: "Banish
the entire liquor industry from the
United States; close every saloon,
every brewery; suppress drinking
by severe punishment to the drink-
er, and if necessary, death to the
seller, or maker, or both, as trait-
ors, and the Nation will suddenly
find itself amazed at its efficiency,
and startled at the increase in its
labor supply. I shall not go slow
on prohibition, for I know what is
the greatest foe to my men, greater
even than the bullets of the enemy."
Lloyd George says: "Drink, during
the war, has used up as much ton-
nage as the Germans have sunk with
all their submarines. Drink, dur-
ing the war, has killed more men
than have been killed by the Ger-
man submarines. Drink, during the
war, has destroyed more food than
all the submarines put together."
—Ex.

APPRECIATION

"So ye gaun to laeve us, passun,"
said an old lady to a vicar. "Yes,
Sarah," he replied; "I'm getting on
in years, and they can not hear me
at the end of the church." "Hear'e I
Sure, that don't matter, so long as
we can see ye; and you know, pas-
sun, 'tain't the pigs that squeaks the
loudest makes the bes bacon."

A WOMAN WORKER CAUGHT IN THE SPRING OFFENSIVE

"The Red Cross Magazine" for
September has printed in full a
letter written by Miss Elizabeth
Bliss, a member of the Smith Col-
lege, Unit, stationed at Greocourt.
Miss Bliss is from Worcester, Mass.,
and, after graduating from college,
was engaged in social work in New
York City. The letter tells of the
fight of the inhabitants before the
great German drive in the region
around Ham, Verlains and Ercheu.
The following paragraph, clipped
from Miss Bliss' letter, gives an idea
of the fine spirit with which our
workers abroad are meeting every
emergency:

"As we came thru the gate, we
saw that the grounds were full of
English soldiers who were to be
quartered there for the night. Our
dining room was full of officers and
the girls were cooking madly—of
course all of our French help had
fled. The men were exhausted,
having fought or been on the march
for 36 hours and having been 21
hours without rations. We warmed
up cans of beans, gave them
bread and crackers, made macaroni
and tea—gallons of tea—it was what
they most wanted. Those officers
were wonderful—they had been
thru Hell and it was in their eyes,
but their manners, their poise, their
calm was just the same. The Eng-
lish are sports of the best kind,
and I take off my hat to them. We
ran that canteen until two, for sol-
diers kept pouring in; and it was
worth having come to France, to
have been on the spot when they
needed you. Think of what they
had been thru and what was still
ahead of them, and then to find food
and rest and women in the midst of
it. I am so glad we didn't leave
when we were first warned! By
two, every officer and soldier was
asleep and then we got busy and
cooked oatmeal and coffee for the
whole 200 for breakfast."

Birds in England.

It is a curious fact that of the 260
sorts of birds found in Great Britain
only 140 are residents all the year
round.

BAND GREAT FEATURE

Thaviu Has Been Secured By
The State Fair

The sixteenth annual Kentucky
State Fair to be held in Louisville the
week of September 9-14, will boast in
Thaviu's Band of forty musicians one
of the greatest musical organizations
ever appearing at a State Fair. The
Thaviu organization is made up of
forty splendidly trained musicians who
are arrayed in military regalia and ac-
companying it is a coterie of solo ar-
tists of international repute, together
with a galaxy of ballet dancers who
are said to be terpsichorean wonders
and fully up to the coryphée support
of Pavlova, Genée or Ruth St. Denis.
Thaviu's Band was one of the six-
teen great organizations which played



Thaviu.

at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and
it was the only one commissioned to
play a return engagement. As a trav-
eling organization it has visited all the
principal cities of the United States
and has invariably received a contract
for a return engagement.

Thaviu himself is a musician of the
widest culture and training and his
leadership is demonstrated by the
merit of his musicians' performances.
His programs are made up of selec-
tions appealing to cosmopolitan ideas
and are of a kind to delight crowd
with tastes as diverse as that of
State Fair.

AUTO POLO AT FAIR

Popular Sport For Visitors to
Louisville During
September

Something New in Entertainment Line
—Is Thrilling and Exciting From
Start to Finish.

"Auto Polo" is announced as a star
feature of the amusement attractions
of the sixteenth annual Kentucky
State Fair, to be held in Louisville the
week of September 9-14.

This game will be an entire innova-
tion to State Fair visitors, and is her-
alded as one of the most unique, ex-
citing and absorbing contests ever of-
fered at the Kentucky Fair or any
other celebration of like character.

The entertainment consists of a
never-ending, wildly-exciting battle
between polo experts who are mount-
ed in specially constructed automobile
instead of on polo ponies as of yore.
Playing the game in addition to man-
aging a careening, space-eating auto-
mobile is a proposition calculated to
keep spectators on the qui vive o
excitement and suspense, and the gam-
e in its present form rather tends to
make the pony-played polo look like
child's play.

The polo contests will take place
every night of the fair in the big \$150,
000 Hippodrome Building and every
afternoon in front of the race track
grandstand.

The game is said to be one which
has created a furore in the sporting
world, and few can watch the curious
ly-constructed automobiles "turn tur-
tle" at critical periods of the game and
right themselves immediately by rea-
son of their build, without being on
their feet with excitement during the
better part of the game.

The great \$10,000 five gaited saddle
horse stake which was introduced at
the Kentucky State Fair last year and
will be a feature of the sixteenth an-
nual Kentucky State Fair this year,
focuses the attention of the horse-
world on the state. The event con-
sists of a sensational struggle for
championship honors among the sta-
tions on Monday night, the mares on
Tuesday night and the geldings on
Wednesday night, while the grand
championship of the world is fought
out between mares, stallions and geld-
ings on Saturday night of Fair week.

Whale Eaten by Many.

The Indians of the Pacific coast be-
fore the white man came hunted the
whale in their swift, high-prowed nar-
row canoes, killing it with light har-
poons. For many years whale meat
was used largely by them. The Japa-
nese for centuries have eaten whale
beef. Among the nations of Europe
it has been common food in the past.

MAJ. SIDNEY C. GRAVES



Maj. Sidney C. Graves, West Point,
1915, who has been decorated for
bravery in France, is to go with his
father, Maj. Gen. William S. Graves,
who will command the American
forces in Siberia. Major Graves has
had some stirring experiences in sev-
eral engagements in France, and was
selected for the Siberian mission sole-
ly on his military record.

TO CONTROL PACKING

Government May Supervise the
Industry During War.

Senator Borah of Idaho Will Intro-
duce Measure Which He Believes
Will Speedily Become Law.

Washington, Aug. 19.—A bill carry-
ing out the federal trade commission's
recommendations that the packing in-
dustry be supervised for the period
of the war by the United States gov-
ernment will be introduced by Senator
Borah of Idaho soon after the senate
reconvenes.

Senator Borah announced that the
bill is now in preparation by the fed-
eral trade commission. He believed
its passage was certain and that it
would have the active support of the
administration forces in both houses.
The bill will give the government power
to supervise the transportation of
meats and to control the stockyards,
but would not federalize the entire
packing business and the manufacture
of by-products.

"It is a temporary measure aimed to
check profiteering," Senator Borah
said. "After the war, of course, I shall
stand for complete government owner-
ship."

Additional legislation to allow the
president to supervise transportation
of meats and control the stockyards,
is necessary, Borah believed. The au-
thority conferred in the national de-
fense act, the railway control law and
the food control law is sufficient, he
said. However, the federal trade
commission takes the opposite view
and holds that any action must wait
on new legislation.

If the evidence the federal trade
commission has can be substantiated,
many of the packers can be put in jail
for violation of the Sherman act,
Borah asserted.

BRITISH TANKER SENT DOWN

Steamship Mirlo Torpedoed Off Cape
Hatteras, and Nine Members of
the Crew Drowned.

Beaufort, N. C., Aug. 19.—The Brit-
ish tank steamship Mirlo was torped-
oed by a German submarine off Cape
Hatteras and, according to reports
reaching here, nine members of her
crew were drowned.

All the other members of the Mirlo's
crew were saved by coastguards and
have been brought safely to shore.
They said the torpedo struck the ves-
sel amidships and that soon afterward
the cargo of gasoline exploded, setting
fire to the ship and compelling them
to jump for their lives.

FIGHT AGAINST HEAVY ODDS

New York Airman Killed When Thirty
German Planes Attack Three
American Machines.

Paris, Aug. 19.—Lieut. Walter B.
Miller of New York city, a former
member of the Lafayette escadrille,
who was transferred to the American
service, was killed in an aerial com-
bat August 8. His patrol, consisting
of three machines, was attacked by a
German squadron of 30 airplanes. He
fell inside the American lines. The
other members of the patrol escaped
after a fierce struggle.

SENATOR'S ILLNESS IS FATAL

Jacob H. Gallinger, Prominent New
Hampshire Statesman, Dies in
Hospital at Franklin.

Franklin, N. H., Aug. 19.—United
States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of
New Hampshire died at a hospital
here early today.

RUTH LAW, THE FLYING WONDER, TO BREAK AIR RECORDS AT FAIR



PHOTO © INTERNATIONAL

No more sensational, thrilling or
inspiring sight could be imagined than
Ruth Law's aerial performance in her
Curtis biplane, in which she soars high
above the clouds, or skims like a dip-
ping swallow almost within reach of
the earth as she spirals, loops, rides
taxi up-side-down, banks, nose-spins
and volplanes, and visitors to the six-
teenth annual Kentucky State Fair,
which will be held in Louisville
the week of September 9-14, will
be electrified twice daily during the
week and twice on Sunday preceding
the Fair by this peerless wonder of the
air. The Sunday flights, in which Miss
Law will go after the altitude record
and her own wonderful loop-the-loop
score, are part of a special Sunday
program, which includes a magnificent
sacred concert by Thaviu's Band of
forty musicians, his special soloists
of international fame, and a massed
chorus of over three hundred singers
from the Jubilate Choral Association,
of Louisville, with Fred O. Neutzel,
Flora Marguerite Bartelle, Marie Sied-

fried and Leo Sandman as principals.
The first-named has given invaluable
co-operation with the Fair as regards
the Sunday concert arrangements and
his connection with the Choral Asso-
ciation guarantees a musical feature
of exceptional merit, and one which
vies with the great attractions offered
in Ruth Law, who is sister to Rodman
Law, the first "human fly" and one of
the most daring and remarkable per-
formers of break-neck stunts in exist-
ence. It is claimed that Miss Law's
one ambition is to equal or excel her
famous brother, who has performed all
and more of the hair-raising feats
Douglas Fairbanks supposedly per-
forms in his screen "thrillers."

In addition to these great attractions
the Fair management is this year offer-
ing a prize list which will total to \$78,
000, despite the fact that the state's
appropriation to the Fair is but \$15,000.
This is done, and the entire proceeds
from all sources turned back among
the agriculturists in order to stimulate
the agricultural and live stock indus-
tries of the state and thereby help the
Government by helping food produc-
tion.

FAMOUS ACTS FOR FAIR HIPPODROME



The great \$150,000 Pavilion at the
Kentucky State Fair, in Louisville,
will be the scene each night of a mon-
ster amusement revue preceding the
\$10,000 Horse Show, which will be one
of the paramount features of the cele-
bration scheduled for September 9-14.

This feature of the Fair's entertain-
ment has grown from year to year,
until it has developed into one of the
most enjoyable and important attrac-
tions of the entire exhibit, and one
which vies with the great Horse Show
in popular interest.

The attractions announced for the
State Fair make an imposing roster.
In addition to Thaviu's great band
of forty skilled musicians in military
uniforms, the soloists of international
fame and the bevy of wonderful ballet
dancers accompanying his organiza-
tion, who will give two concerts and
exhibitions daily, the list of features
includes the picturesque "girl act" bill-
ed as "Freddie's 1918 Bicycle Won-
ders" and made up of dainty feminine
experts on wheels; Hall's De Luxe Cir-

cus of marvelous animal actors of min-
iature size and amazing intelligence.
This act is said to be magnificently
equipped and the diamond harness of
the animals has caused widespread
comment. The famous Gelli Troupe
representatives of the "far East." They
number 7 Persian acrobats of whirl-
wind method and amazing feats.
The Gelli Troupe is costumed in Ori-
ental splendor, and is distinctive in its
line of entertaining. The Rodriguez
Brothers, perch pole artists, guarantee
thrills galore by means of their dare-
devil stunts on lofty vaulting poles.
The Bogany Troupe are sensational
acrobatic artists who work with a
speed and vim which enhances their
hair-raising maneuvers. Mr. and Mrs.
Bert Davis as "Uncle Hiram" and
"Aunt Lucindy" Birdseed are com-
edians who are the source of endless
fun to Fair patrons; Fred Zebodie and
his troupe of five are recognized as
the leading equilibrists of the Amer-
ican and European field, and the
lovely Lunette Sisters, in the "Whirl-
ing Geisha Girl" performance, com-
pletes the list of Hippodrome attrac-
tions to be offered at the coming State
Fair.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, Aug. 19.—Crops are looking fine; corn promises to be a bumper crop this year to help Uncle Sam—George Thacker, of Climax, has been in this country for a week, threshing wheat for the boys; wheat is very light this year on account of the drought that hit it just as it was in bloom.—H. N. Dean & Son have their flour mill in operation and are grinding the people some good, old-fashioned flour and taking toll of the wheat as the people used to do.—Ernest Jackson's baby is very low and is not expected to live.—John Dean and wife, of Berea, are visiting friends and relatives over Saturday and Sunday.—Martha Dean, of Kingston, and Mattie Click, of Tuscola, Ill., visited Long Branch school last week.—Ab Azbill is in this neighborhood, buying cattle.—Johnie Dean, (H. N.'s son), is very sick.—Dora Coffey has returned home from Red House, where she has been visiting friends.—James Powell, who has been living in Estill County this summer, is expected to move home next week.—Miss Flora Sparks had an entertainment at Clover Bottom school last Friday.—Sheridan Witt, who was at home on a furlough from the Army, has returned to camp.—Lyda Clich and son, Charley, have returned from Hamilton, Ohio, where they have been visiting her mother, who is very low with dropsy.—Zella Dean has gone to McKee to go to school this year.—Addie Van Winkle is very sick with Bright's Disease.—Sunday-school is progressing nicely at Cave Springs, with Uncle Patrick Mays as Superintendent.—Dovie Van Winkle is on the sick list.—Henry Abrams visited at Cave Springs last Sunday.—Col. Engle is very sick with malaria fever.—Laura Hayes and Hallie Abrams went to Berea last Saturday to visit Gertrude Hayes, who is staying at her Aunt Ida Abney's and being treated by Dr. Robinson for nervousness.—Roy Wilmoth, of Winchester, visited W. J. Hayes one day last week.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, Aug. 16.—Dry weather still continues and is hurting the corn crop badly; crops are the sorriest here for years.—Everybody is getting their wheat threshed here this week; wheat is moderately good here.—L. J. Robinson has gone to Garrard County with a bunch of hogs.—Born at Gray Hawk Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson, a bouncing girl. Mother and baby are doing fine.—Mrs. Minnie Bagley died of consumption a few days ago. She leaves a husband and four children, two brothers, a father and mother to mourn her loss. She said that she was ready and willing to die, and was going to a better world than this. We know our loss will be her eternal gain.—Mrs. Louis Tinscher and Mrs. Mary Bingham are both very poorly with gripe.—Dr. R. E. Bartlett is the attending physician.—Miss Lillie Tinscher is staying with May Bingham for a few days.—Gray Hawk school opened August 8, with a large number of pupils. The teachers for this year are Miss Allen for first, second and third grades; Miss Mullie, the fourth and fifth grades, and Miss Tanis the seventh and eighth grades.—The school has been a great success during the past year, but with the additional grade this year, we are looking forward to the best year the school has ever had.

McKee

McKee, Aug. 18.—School began Wednesday at the McKee Academy, with Miss Lucy VanPloeg as principal and Misses Retta Pas and Nettie DePachter as assistants.—Mrs. Lou Reynolds' house was slightly damaged by fire, last Wednesday.—R. M. Bradshaw has been visiting friends in Buncombe for several days.—Mrs. J. R. Llewellyn and daughter, Hazel, have been very sick.—D. G. Collier and daughter, Lucille, made a business trip to Lexington and Danville last week.—Mrs. Nor-

man Brewer, from Sturgeon, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Morgan Neely, of this place.—Jas. Morris, of Burch Lick, has bought the property of John S. Ward, and will move there soon.—Dr. H. R. Hildreth, who has been visiting his parents in West Virginia for some time, came back to McKee yesterday.—Miss VanDyke, from Annville, has charge of the Girls' Dormitory here for the present.

MADISON COUNTY Harts

Harts, Aug. 19.—Miss Maggie Barrett will leave for Cincinnati, August 20, where she will teach Domestic Science.—Prof. Raine is with home folks for a few days. He has been away, working in the Y.M.C.A.—News has reached us that Fred Shearer, of Disputanta, who enlisted in the Army and also reached France was killed in a battle, recently. Home folks have our sympathy.—T. J. Lake has just returned from a trip in Jackson and Rockcastle Counties.—John Gadd of this place, is working near Whites Station.—Miss Mary Burnell, of Glades, is making a visit with her sister, Mrs. Tom McQueen.—Our Sunday-school is progressing fine, with large attendance.—Miss Nellie G. Lake visited Misses Lizzie and Mattie Lake, Sunday.—Miss Winnie Hackett spent Sunday evening with Miss Minty McQueen.

Bohtown

Bohtown, Aug. 19.—The corn crops and gardens in this section are suffering very badly for want of rain.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Guess and family have returned from Lebanon, Ohio, where they have been visiting relatives for the past week.—Mr. and Mrs. Zack Neely spent a few days last week with relatives at Foxtown.—Lewis Gabbard sold his farm to Sam Alcorn for the neat sum of \$2,200, possession to be given December 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitt Moody and family and Miss Blanche Lawson spent Saturday and Sunday with Attorney O. P. Jackson, near Richmond.—Miss Mattie Lovett and Melvin Bishop were married at the bride's home, Aug. 10, Rev. Ambrose officiating.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Firechum and baby spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Flinchum.—Mrs. Joe Creekmore and daughter, Laura, are visiting relatives at Kirksville this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Powell and children were Berea visitors Monday.—Rev. Ambrose will preach at the school house, Sunday night, August 25.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Aug. 19.—Crops of corn and tobacco in this section have been seriously damaged by the drought; corn, however, may overcome the damage, to some extent, if the season proves favorable; and be it remembered that tobacco has a surprising faculty of growing out of drought damage in a short time, late in the season.—Late potatoes promise a larger yield than the early crop.—The most enjoyable social event of this community occurred at Squire Johnson's Big Spring, August 15, namely, the Johnson reunion. For fourteen consecutive years the descendants of the Johnson family have observed this social function in our midst. Not only to the relatives and neighbors, but to the "strangers within our gates," a royal welcome was extended. Under the dark shadow of massive maple trees that overhang the Big Spring, with its pellucid pool of sparkling mineral water, there were spread yards upon yards of snowy damask linen, whereon the good housewives unexcelled by cuisine or chef of city fame, spread for our delight, a feast fit for the gods. Judge Shackelford, of Richmond, the honored guest of the occasion, gave at our earnest solicitation, an after-dinner talk on the most vital of all subjects, the war, which was enjoyed by all. But amid our enjoyment of peace and plenty, we did not forget to raise our hearts to God for His beneficence or fail to

implore His loving kindness on the dear absent boys in France, who were formerly wont to attend this social institution, but now "over there," fighting to insure our security.—The revival at the Glades church is being well attended, with deep interest, the Rev. Greenwill, of Lexington, the officiating minister. He is a strong and zealous speaker; like Billy Sunday, he is not afraid to remind his hearers of their failures and backslidings but and fire of his own soul. Real flame fortifies their feebleness by the zeal alone can kindle other flame.

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, Aug. 19.—Mrs. F. M. Jones was called to Danville to see Mrs. Erve Jones, who is very sick.—Mr. and Mrs. Joda Riddell, of Germantown, Ohio, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.—Mr. and Mrs. Walk Reynolds and family, of Illinois, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Lunsford.—Mrs. Alice Witt, of Chatopa, Kansas, is visiting her brother, John Robinson.—Will Lamb, who has been serving in the Army, spent a few days with his family last week.—Willard Lake and family, of Simmons, are spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Lake.—W. B. Baker is building a new dwelling house, which he expects to move in to very soon.—The Rev. Ponder will begin a series of meetings at the Baptist Church the second Monday night in September.—Ola Tudor and family, of Hamilton, Ohio, returned to their home, Friday, after a three weeks' visit with relatives here and at Hugh.

LEE COUNTY Beattyville

Beattyville, Aug. 17.—Miss Bertelle, of Athol, was in town, Saturday, on business.—Five more of our boys left here last Thursday to attend the Government Industrial School, at Indianapolis, Indiana. From there, they will be sent to various parts of the U. S. and then to France.—This has been a great week in Beattyville. The Teachers' Institute was held here this week, conducted by Prof. J. C. Lewis, of Winchester, and was a success in every way; also Chattanooga was held here three days and ended on Thursday with a War Conference. One of the largest crowds we have ever seen was present. Captain Allen, of the British Army, and Prof. H. H. Cherry, of Bowling Green, were the chief speakers, with several others.—James Bowman, of Richmond, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Hieronymus, here at present.—Jeff Kilburn, of Tallega, one of our hustling farmers and business men, was in town Saturday.

CLAY COUNTY Vine

Vine, Aug. 17.—Hot, dry weather still continues.—There are several cases of flux in this community.—Isaac Pennington will soon begin building his new dwelling.—The threshers have been in this neighborhood this week; oats and wheat seem to be a good yield.—Dan Pennington and son, Burley, have gone to Livingston to seek employment.—School is progressing nicely at this place, with Miss Della Wells as teacher.—Miss Bessie Pennington is visiting relatives at Lancaster.—The annual meeting at Mt. Olive will begin on Friday before the second Sunday in September.—Beckie Jane the seven year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Rich died August 11, of flux. She lived only a short while after taking sick. Her remains were taken to the family cemetery for burial.—The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Bud Gypson died August 10. Its body was taken to the Neely Cemetery for burial.

CLARK COUNTY Log Lick

Log Lick, Aug. 18.—August 5, the infant child of Tom Crows, of Schoolsville, was brought here and buried in the family lot of the Log Lick Cemetery. The cause of his death seemed to be unknown to all the doctors who saw him.—Born to the wife of Bill Patrick, August 15, a girl.—J. H. Dawson, wife and daughter, of Winchester, visited Mrs. Maud Neal last Saturday and Sunday.—The dry weather still continues in this part and is injuring all crops and vegetation very much.—The Rev. D. H. Matherly, of Richmond, assisted the pastor, Rev. James Lunsford, of Dreyfus, in a protracted meeting here, for several days last week, with much success. Bro. Lunsford will baptize 11 converts this evening in Red River, near Vienna.—August 11, the remains of Uncle Tom Ogden, of West Bend, were brought to this place and buried in the family lot in the Log Lick Cemetery. Mr. Ogden at one time was a very successful teacher in this part of our state.—

(Continued on Page Five)

OBITUARY

James Lilburn Clemmons

James Lilburn Clemmons passed to his noble reward, the 17th of July, 1918. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Clemmons, of Sand Gap. He died of wounds received while serving with the American Expeditionary Forces, in France.

Lilburn was a young man of the truest type, a most faithful soldier and Christian. Though only twenty-three years of age, he had served in the Army for five years. Having served some of this time in the Philippine Islands and the last year in France. He was truly patriotic and told his parents while home on a furlough last year to never worry about him, that he was serving for a just cause and was willing to try it out and do his "bit," that he would not shirk if he could, and that should the worst happen to him, he would lay down their lives in this great struggle for humanity's sake, and that, come what would, he felt that all would be well with him.

By his winning disposition, he gained many friends wherever he was known, who join his relatives in greatly deploring his untimely death.

He fell for the cause of liberty, And when his work was done, He bore his suffering patiently Like many a noble son.

He thought of loving ones at home And of his sweetheart, fair, They oft had cheered his weary stay With letters, "over there."

He prayed for loving ones at home, And for his sweetheart, fair; That God might ever help them, Their stricken grief to bear.

His faith grew ever stronger, At the closing of life's day He faintly breathed a gentle prayer And calmly passed away.

He was laid to rest by strangers, Beneath a foreign sod— Far from the care of kindred dear, But, oh, so near to God!

Tread softly, strangers, softly, Disturbing not his rest, Who made such precious sacrifice For thy country, in distress

Tread softly, and speak gently While around the grave you tread, With flowers fair, to scatter there,

Kentucky State Fair Louisville - September 9-14

**SEPTEMBER 8
GRAND SUNDAY PRELIMINARY PROGRAM**
Thavlu's Band of 40 World Famed Soloists
Chorus of 300 Voices
Two Flights by Ruth Law

\$78,000.00 Total Premiums \$78,000.00
\$15,000.00 Beef Cattle Show Saddle Horse Stake \$10,000.00
\$10,000.00 Fatted and Feeding Cattle Show \$10,000.00

RUTH LAW AUTO POLO AUTOMOBILE RACES
Aerial Queen Sport Thriller World's Crack Drivers
De Luxe Hippodrome Show Magnificent Midway Special R. R. Rates

Send for Catalogue Fount T. Kramer, Sec'y
604 Republic Building, Louisville, Ky.

JACKSON COUNTY FAIR

BOND—ANNVILLE, KY.

September 19, 20, 21, 1918

I know you want to attend this fair. It is where the mountain folk meet with the people from other sections of Kentucky for three days of pleasure and satisfaction.

NEW TRACK, new buildings and Floral Hall and Attractive Premium List. Excursion from London and East Bernstadt each day of fair. Prospects fine for best fair in Kentucky. Come to the mountains for a rest and you will never regret attending this fair where Old Fashioned hospitality exists.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

W. R. Reynolds, Pres.

Wm. Dunagan, Sec.

O'er our immortal dead.

Sleep on, sleep on, our hero,
Thy reward is awaiting thee,
Thou hast lain aside thy heavy cross
For a crown of victory.

Sleep on, sleep on brave hero,
America's noble son!
Thou hast fought a good fight,
Thou hast kept the faith—
And a noble victory won.
—A Friend.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

Fine Madison County Farm

WE WILL ON

Friday, August 30, 1918

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

offer at public auction the fine farm of the late George B. Todd, consisting of 237 acres at Speedwell, Madison county, Kentucky. This is one of the most desirable farms in the county. Improvements consists of large frame house, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, etc. The place is well watered by springs and ponds. The farm is located on the new Speedwell pike only nine miles from Richmond, Ky., and one mile from Speedwell; it is close to schools, churches and all conveniences. The place is susceptible of subdivision and will first be offered in two tracts and then as a whole, and the bid accepted which realizes the most money.

The first tract to be offered consists of 137 acres, with the house and all improvements, fronting on the pike. Part of this land is now in corn and the rest in grass.

The second tract consists of 100 acres and lies directly on the southeast part of the farm fronting on a dirt lane, and running back to the creek on the back end of the place. Twenty acres of this tract is bottom land, which is now in corn.

The whole is a splendid farm and will make a desirable home to live in and a good place to make money. Seeding privileges will be given this fall and full possession Jan. 1, 1919.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in one or two years. Lien retained on land for deferred payments.

Madison Realty Company

COL. JESSE COBB, Auctioneer

RICHMOND, KY

Save Wheat for Our Soldiers

Good Light Bread and Biscuit
can be made from

POTTS' RYE FLOUR

Order a sack from your Grocer and be Convinced